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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

The End Of Terror

FOR the first time in about twenty years, the world today is free both from present war and from any alarming prospect of an important war in the foreseeable future; for we must decline to take seriously the apprehensions of those followers of Dr. Goebbels and Lord Haw-Haw who still maintain that an armed conflict between the Communist nations and the democracies is impending and inevitable. Yet in spite of this incalculable improvement in the situation of the world, there is a singular lack of jubilation and even of ordinary confidence. The world seems unable to convince itself that it is not experiencing a repetition of the delusive appearances of 1918-19, and it is determined not to allow itself to be deluded again.

The situation this year is however so completely different from that of 1918 that there seems to be no justification for this feeling of distrust. There is on the other hand every justification for a feeling of profound thankfulness that the task of defending the cause of freedom and humanity has been so completely and so successfully carried out. Ten years ago the doctrine that ruthlessness and brutality were efficient means for promoting the success of the modern state was extremely wide-spread and appeared to have much to support it in the events of contemporary history. Today its epitaph is written over the gibbet on which were suspended the remains of Mussolini and his companions, and over the door of the dug-out in which the leaders of the Nazi party sought and found their inglorious end. The theory that the State is superior to all moral law has been completely overthrown and is scarcely likely to be revived for some generations. The victors in this protracted and terrible struggle represent the opposite doctrine, of the State as responsible to humanity at large, to the whole body of the human race. They have embodied that doctrine in an organization which, while still imperfect (as the nations themselves are imperfect), is nevertheless a clear proclamation of the new ideal. They are united in that organization as they were very far from being in the idealistic and slightly too optimistic one which was formed in 1919. They have moreover a much clearer knowledge than they had then of the fact that certain types of political structure in a nation state are of themselves a menace and a source of danger to the peace of the rest of the world; and they have efficiently stamped out that type of structure in the three great nations where it was most highly developed. Altogether the international situation of the world is surely a great deal better than it has been at any time in this century, and somewhat better even than we deluded ourselves into believing it to be between 1919 and 1925. The Generation of Terror is at an end.

The Thirty Years

THE considerations set forth above seem to justify us in believing that the sacrifices that have been made in order to bring about this improvement were amply justified, and that none of those of our loved ones who suffered and perished in this cause did so in vain. And this applies to the entire struggle, which is really one continuous struggle, from 1914 down to the present time. Not that the democracies throughout that struggle were consistent in purpose or always intelligent in plan. We committed many grievous errors,—none of them greater than that of our prolonged failure to recognize that a disbelief in the system of private property in production goods is not evidence of fundamental immorality in the nation which adopts it. Nevertheless, throughout the conflict Great Britain and Canada and their allies have been actuated by aims which were just and by ideals which were fundamentally sound, and which became clearer, juster and sounder as the conflict developed.

In Factory and Shipyard, an End to Making Goods of War. Please God, They'll Never Be Needed Again.

It will in course of time come to be a greater source of pride to Canadians than it seems to be at this moment, that although far from the scene of the original outbreak of the conflict they yet entered into both its stages at their very beginning, that during the most crucial period they with the other fighting members of the Commonwealth were the only nations of the world which still stood in arms against the might of the aggressors, and that without their aid in those days of darkness the task of beating down aggression might well have been lengthened by many months or many years. When these things come to be more fully realized, we shall find ourselves to be more of a nation than we at present suspect.

Appeasement Period

THAT part of the thirty-year struggle just ended, about which it is most difficult for Canadians to feel any sense of satisfaction, is the period of Appeasement during which the demands of Nazi Germany were becoming every month more outrageous while the people of Great Britain were still unable to join with the French in a combined effort to resist them. The history of this period seems to have formed a considerable part of the subject matter of debate in the late British elections; and that eminent Canadian who is still in the British House of Commons though no longer in its majority party, Mr. Beverley Baxter, has given an account of the line of defence which he employed in dealing with Munich. "Munich was the deepest humiliation in the history of Britain, and I thank God we had a Prime Minister great enough to accept that humiliation." Asked why the Government did not proceed to stand out against Hitler then, he replied: "Because France would not fight, we were not ready, and the Poles, already mobilized to attack Czechoslovakia, would have been brought into the Axis, which would have meant the defeat of Russia at Hitler's choosing."

This is extremely interesting. It is somewhat difficult to follow Mr. Baxter's conclusion about Russia, but even without admitting that conclusion, his estimate that the Poles would have joined the Axis is a fairly good evidence of one of the major considerations which led to British acceptance of the Munich terms. Mr. Baxter went on to say that the British guarantee to Poland in 1939 was in effect a guarantee to Russia, and a proof that the Chamberlain Government did not desire a war between Russia and Germany. "We wanted that war so little that in 1939 we guaranteed Poland, which was on the route from Germany to Russia. By that action we formed an alliance with Russia long before she formed one with us. Neville Chamberlain saved Russia by that guarantee."

This would all be very gratifying to the Toronto *Telegram*, which is still a very ardent admirer of Chamberlain, if it were not that the *Telegram* is an equally ardent admirer of the Polish government of that period, and will be greatly distressed at the idea that it could ever have been induced to join the Axis. On that subject, however, we imagine that Mr. Baxter's information is the more authentic of the two. On that point he is in perfect agreement with Mr. Laski.

It's Our Uranium

THE fact that Canada is the world's chief source of uranium, and that uranium is the raw material of the atomic bomb, would put us in a very uncomfortable position if we did not by great good fortune happen to be part of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Because of that cheering circumstance we can afford to view with tolerant amusement the demands of various United States newspapers that their government should proceed to possess itself of this very important instrument for world peace or world domination as the case may be. If Canada were, for example, a small South American republic, she would have every reason to be a good deal perturbed

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

The Practical Way of Discovering Representatives Seems Best

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE word "ordinary" is an unfortunate description of the type of man who should be encouraged to enter public service. Yet Mr. I. D. Willis, in a recent letter to SATURDAY NIGHT implied that our whole system of elections should be changed in order to transform "ordinary" citizens—by some wholesale miracle—into "men and women of vision running this country of ours."

There is a real need for a better type of Parliamentary candidate and by "better" I mean honest men, with more intelligence, experience and vision, but such candidates must come forward and offer themselves, if we are to choose them to represent us. It is unreasonable to expect our democratic system to select unerringly the most suitable men and women to be leaders unless they are brought forcibly to the attention of the voters. This is done best by the publicity and organization of a political campaign. It is far better to make the existing system work.

Let our worthy citizens forget their sulks and join political parties. Then if they deserve no better, let them become "cogs in the party machines." But if they cannot win success even in the local party association, why should we mourn their absence from the larger field of government? The plums of high office are not handed out on silver platters.

However, the most obvious failure of our democracy is not the absence of better leaders but the tragic indifference of our citizens to those leaders and issues which are before them. If Mr. Willis would conduct an experiment, asking everybody in a city block to support a "better" type of candidate for the next election, he would find, as I have found, that scarcely anybody would so much as lift a finger to help.

Candidates, you know, are not ordained by Providence; they are chosen democratically by groups of citizens in conventions. Yet this, the very important function of nomination, is usually left to a few enthusiasts and, frequently an inferior choice of candidate may be made. If better candidates are not listed on the ballots, the people most to blame are those who, like Mr. Willis, smugly say that this "is not public service but 'party' heeling."

Toronto, Ont. G. GORDON BRYCE

Prison Reform

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HOPE it is not too late to add to the many congratulations SATURDAY NIGHT received on the recent article, "Penal Reform Is Among Canada's Urgent Needs of the Moment."

The daily newspapers have stressed the case of a man in the United States paroled from prison where he had been serving an unjust sentence; a case of mistaken identity? Thank goodness it wasn't a capital case, and that leads me to be so bold as to beg that some one in Canada will take up the cudgels for the abolition of capital punishment.

The age old argument, that capital punishment deters is all washed up. The man who murders today does not think of some unfortunate who was hanged last year. It is trite but true that when men in England were hanged for stealing sheep, it did not stop sheep stealing.

We recall a few cases. Andrew Carnegie pensioned a man who had served a life sentence for murder, on the circumstantial evidence of a blood stained coat. The real criminal had made a death bed confession.

A young man was being hanged in a Southern state some years ago. He managed to jump off the scaffold into a gaping morbid crew that were watching, was hauled back, while vehemently protesting his innocence, and fulfilled the mandate of the law. Later it was proved that he was not guilty!

And lastly, about coddling prisoners; depriving a man of his liberty is a very great punishment even if he has running water in his cell, sees a prison movie, or plays baseball. SATURDAY NIGHT may be proud to be carrying on the work of the great English prison reformer, John Howard.

Toronto, Ont. MAURICE B. BODINGTON

Labor and Laski

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT MAY help a little in allaying the uneasiness which many of your readers feel (uneasiness which, judging from B.B.C. broadcasts, is felt in England too) as to what will, or may, be the policy of the new British Labor government as to European reconstruction, at present largely dominated by Russia, if the statement of the new Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, made to Mr. Churchill before they went to Berlin, is carefully studied.

Prof. Laski, chairman of the national executive committee of the Labor party, had expressed the opinion that Mr. Attlee could go only as an "observer", and that the Labor party could not be bound by the Berlin decisions; and in half a dozen campaign speeches had stated his views in much greater detail.

Mr. Churchill then wrote Mr. Attlee that if Mr. Laski's views were authoritative, Mr. Attlee could not go at all. Mr. Attlee replied that there was a great difference between the Labor party as a whole and the parliamentary Labor party, that the latter was "not answerable to or under the direction of the former," that the national executive committee "had never sought to give instructions" to the parliamentary Labor party; that "the chairman (Prof. Laski) has not the power to give me instructions, nor do his remarks to a press correspondent constitute the official authoritative and reiterated instruction of the executive committee of the Labor party." (Taken from a verbatim copy of both letters.) On the strength of the foregoing, Mr. Churchill invited Mr. Attlee to accompany him to the Berlin meeting of the Big Three. As to the future, we shall see what we shall see.

(REV.) T. F. SUMMERHAYES

Toronto, Ont.

A Blundering Policy

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of August 4 Mr. Nathan Cohen writes as follows: "No objection was raised in reducing the work-week. What the U.E. (United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers) protested was the cut in pay which accompanied this move."

That statement is cute as a bug's ear. It represents the theme song of a great number of Canadians not only in the ranks of organized labor but in every form of activity throughout the Dominion. Our main desire in this postwar period, where effort is supremely needed, is to give less and get more, and mark this, to get rich in doing it.

Let us see how it works out in Mr. Cohen's example. He wants the earnings of the workers to remain the same while they strive steadily to reduce the hours of work. When a 44 hour week is substituted for a 50 hour week there is a decline of 12% in the volume of production. At 40 hours per week the decline is 20%.

This demand upon the national income has spread to all industry and unless labor realizes clearly that the movement involves higher wage rates and lower total wage payments there will be a rude awakening.

A typical case is the record of the C.N.R. Between 1939 and 1944 the number of employes increased 32%, payrolls went up 82%. A reduction in freight rates would have increased the volume of traffic, instead we get an increase in wage rates. With this will come inevitably a substantial amount of unemployment for which of course capitalism will be blamed.

We will be told that new methods, technological improvements, will enable the average worker to produce more and the answer to that is that fewer men will be needed, then we shall have another call for shorter hours.

There is no solution for the problem of unemployment except the expansion of consuming power through reducing the price of goods as technological change enables the worker to increase his hourly production. A determined effort to bring this about through the cooperation of capital and labor would have a marked influence on the demand for labor. Our persistent effort to move in the opposite direction is one of the most stupid blunders of modern civilization.

Ottawa, Ont. R. J. DEACHMAN

Our Indian Wards

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ACCORDING to the biographical sketch of Mrs. Gladys Strum, M.P., which appeared in your July 7 issue, this M.P.-elect had as one plank in her campaign platform "Canada's treatment of the Indian population." Here is one who wishes Mrs. Strum all the wisdom, strength and persistence necessary to carry her beliefs into practice!

Our Indian work, both by church and state, is plagued by too much well meant but nonetheless hit-or-miss activity. There is little evidence in either quarter of any well defined objectives with policies and programs geared to their attainment. Much good work has been and is being done, we have not got large enough returns for the money and effort expended. Such will continue to be the case, I believe, until the following steps have been taken:

1. The setting up of a commission similar to the Merriam Commission in the U.S. (1926-28) to study present conditions among all our Indians, and report its findings and recommendations to parliament.

2. The setting up of an Economic Council similar to that set up by the government of Nova Scotia in 1935 composed of business men, scientists and economists—to make exhaustive surveys of the natural resources of the provinces and the possibility of their development. Such a Council could be set up jointly by the Dominion (whose wards the Indians are) and the Provinces (who control our natural resources), and its findings made available to the policy makers of both groups.

3. The securing from parliament by the Indian Service of a budget sufficiently large. The so-called Indian problem is like every other social problem facing us today at least in this regard: that considerable money is needed for its cure. To try to do the job with only half-enough capital is just to pour so much money down the drain.

Cross Lake, Man. IAN J. HARVEY

SATURDAY NIGHT

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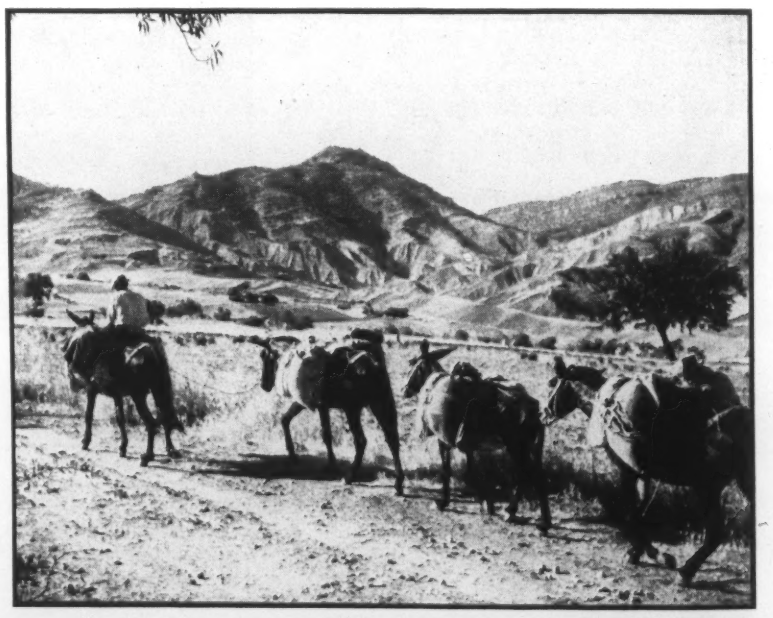
Sicily Slowly Obliterates The Scars of War

Some time must pass before battle-ravaged Europe recovers from the effects of war, but willing hands soon take up the work of rebuilding, new crops are planted, and little by little, life slips back into familiar paths. First Axis territory to feel the might of Allied invasion armies was Sicily, and this backward island off the toe of Italy suffered heavily during the struggle. Its dazed and bewildered population saw death and destruction in their cities, ruination in their already poverty-stricken countryside. But within a year after the tide of war swept over their island, the work of rebuilding commenced. Here, in the town of Regalbuto, which was badly bombed and shelled during the siege which preceded its fall as the Germans battled to hold their defence lines anchored on Mount Etna a few miles away, Sicilian children watch laborers erecting walls for houses from rubble of smashed buildings.



Country folk, like this Sicilian peasant leading his donkey train up the road to Ossoro in Sicily, slip back easily into ancient ways. Who would guess from this picture of peace and contentment that less than two years ago, Canadian soldiers scaled slopes of the mountain in the background in their advance on Ossoro? This year, Sicilian children, too young to worry about wars and history, play happily in the harvest fields, where, such a short while ago, so many men fought and died.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

about her ability to preserve her sovereign rights. Were she exactly what she is except for her Commonwealth connection, namely an inadequately populated half-continent with three thousand miles of United States border, she would still have reason to be somewhat apprehensive. But the Commonwealth, so long as it stands together, is a pretty substantial world power, and nobody is likely to walk into any part of it and take anything away without asking permission.

That a very large measure of control over the disposal of products of such infinite power for usefulness and destruction should be accorded to the world international authority as soon as it is constituted on a reliable basis seems indisputable. We are no more anxious to see Canadian uranium under the absolute control of Canada than under the absolute control of the United States. Until such an international authority is set up and is working, the present arrangement, under which the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada have a sort of pooled interest in the latest weapon of wholesale destruction, seems entirely satisfactory.

IT STILL SMELLS

Copyright in All Countries

The Fiscal Proposals

OPPOSITION to the proposals of the Dominion Government for fiscal centralization will not, we now predict, proceed so much from the party politicians in the various provincial governments, at any rate for the next couple of months, as from the provincialist press. If the press looks like succeeding in working up a substantial public feeling in Ontario and British Columbia against the proposals, the politicians will probably line up with the newspapers and claim that they are merely doing their duty in voicing the opposition of their constituents, though in British Columbia the fact that the government is itself a coalition containing a large number of Liberals is likely to temper its attitude. But even the Progressive Conservatives both in British Columbia and in Ontario are likely to be somewhat restrained by the fact that their national politicians have not yet decided on any definite line of policy regarding the proposals. These are certain to be popular in the less wealthy provinces; and at a moment when the party is extremely strong in Ontario and very badly in need of strengthening everywhere else, it would seem very poor national policy for even provincial Ontario Conservatives to take strong ground about a subject which can only do the party harm outside of Ontario.

The provincialist press is already showing signs of taking the line that it is not actually opposed to the proposals, but feels that the public is not fully aware of their far-reaching consequences in two directions. These are (1), the extent to which money will be taken out of the richer provinces to be distributed in the poorer ones, and (2), the extent to which the whole proposal looks in the direction of a planned economy. This is a rather dexterous line, for the newspapers which take it cannot be accused of actually opposing the proposals, while as a matter of fact they are doing all they can to appeal to certain fundamental instincts of their readers which are pretty certain to prejudice them against the whole scheme unless they are constantly reminded of its real objects.

The description of the far-reaching consequences is on the whole accurate enough, if entirely one-sided. The Dominion government is aiming at using some of the money of the richer provinces to improve welfare conditions in the poorer provinces; and it is aiming at regulating the flow of capital so as to prevent the extremes of boom and depression which have characterized, in ever increasing manner, the economy of the last fifty years. But when to these descriptions there is added the entirely inaccurate claim that the Dominion is trying to increase the scope of its taxation powers at the expense of the provinces, it is fairly safe to assume that the newspapers in question are not so impartial about the scheme as they try to appear.

The powers of the Dominion government in respect of taxation are already completely unlimited, and it is under no obligation to respect any sphere of taxable capacity as a special field of the provinces. What it is trying to do is to arrive at an arrangement under which there will be no possibility of the provinces piling their taxation on top of the Dominion's taxation on the same object so that the result will be the discouragement or total repression of the taxed activity. Some such arrangement is absolutely essential for the continuance of private enterprise, but this fact is carefully suppressed by the newspapers which lay most stress upon the horrible possibilities of Socialism contained in a very modest degree of planned economy.

The Welfare Level

THE case against the taxing of the wealthier provinces for the purpose of maintaining a reasonably uniform welfare level in the poorer provinces is one which it is almost impossible to argue explicitly without giving away the fact that it rests upon nothing but the baldest and most cynical selfishness. It would be no trouble whatever to find in the province of Ontario an area, and a population, about equal to that of the province of Saskatchewan, which is in taxable capacity as far below the Ontario average as Saskatchewan itself. Nobody however argues that the taxes obtained from the wealthier portions of Ontario should not be used to bring up the welfare conditions of the poorer parts of the province to something approaching the provincial average. But the people of Saskatchewan, and of New Brunswick, are just as much the fellow-Canadians of the people of Toronto and London and Hamilton as are the inhabitants of Ontario's poorest areas. More than that, the people of New Brunswick and of Saskatchewan contribute as much to the economic prosperity of central Ontario. If we are ever to become a nation we must get out of the habit of thinking of the people of other provinces as if they were foreigners.

The province about which Ontario finds most difficulty in this respect, namely that of Quebec with its special cultural quality, does not, curiously enough, enter much into this question of the redistribution of the national income. Its taxable capacity is very close to being that of the average for all Canada, for while it has much great poverty it has also much great wealth, and stands neither to benefit nor to lose very greatly by the proposals. It will nevertheless put up a fight against them on its own special lines, claiming that they tend to increase the power of the Dominion at the expense of the provinces, and that in Quebec this means an increase in the power of English-speaking Canada and a decrease in that of French Canada.

Prompt Action

WE OWE the Canadian Navy a profound apology. It is so prompt in returning its borrowed buildings that it does it even before we have thought to call upon it to do so. In our issue of July 14 we asked Mr. Drew to get back, for urgently needed Ontario purposes, a building at Galt which had been used by the Wrens. We entirely overlooked the fact that it had already been returned to the Ontario Government on May 1.

This Is "A" Day

Reprinted, by permission, from the Foreign Letter of Whaley-Eaton Service, Washington.

THE secret of the sun is found and infinite power comes into the possession of mankind. All else, in comparison, pales into insignificance. Who could have dreamed that the vast waste of the war and its incalculable cost in blood and treasure could, before its end, be justified by the creation of an asset so great that it defies assessment? It might have taken generations to win this priceless secret of the universe had not the exigencies of war justified the huge expenditure that led to A Day. It is A Day because it is the beginning—the beginning of a new era in civilization.

There is no equality. A supreme law of the universe is inequality. That is the lodestar of civilization. If, from the millions who strive and out of all the millennia of struggle, mankind is at last able to produce the individual brains and hearts that can wrest from nature her ultimate secrets, it is enough. Mankind is not lifted to the heights by political theory or the manipulation of statesmen. It is raised by the achievements of its own "atoms", by brain capacity inspired by soul. Let honor be given to generals and privates, to admirals and seamen, to statesmen and to all who have laid down their lives, but the highest accolades belong to those men of peace whose allegiance and devotion bring triumphs from the unknown shores. They are the immortals.

Enthusiasm should not lead to chaotic projections. It must be obvious, nevertheless, that the dawn of the Atomic Age (A Day) will revolutionize civilization. There is no phase of human endeavor that will not be affected. There must be a new world economy. The changes may be relatively slow because there can be no quick adaptation of the newly revealed principle to all phases of activity. The power to be utilized is so vast that the mind can only slowly evaluate it. But many things that have been thought wonderful up to now will tomorrow seem utterly crude and obsolete. It will require economic statesmanship of the highest order to guide the world economy to the top of the hill. It will require a new vocabulary to describe the potentialities of the advance.

The Passing Show

THE dropping of the first atomic bomb on Japan raised such a dust that it was quite three days before the Dominion-Provincial Conference could be seen on the front pages of the daily press.

•

Laval is reported to have consumed large quantities of Vichy water while giving his oratorical testimony at the Petain trial. He has yet to discover that this old-time remedy for thin blood is not so potent as it was.

•

The detailed recollections of former European politicians whose defensive memoirs are now surging through the daily press have made a sorry beast of the traditional elephant who never forgets.

•

"A jet plane travelling as fast as the sun," says a radio commentator, "will enable a person to have lunch in a Montreal hotel, and arrive in Vancouver in time for another lunch on the same day." An interesting instance of what the meat shortage will do as an incentive to genius.

•

Hannalore Hinkel, former pin-up girl of the defunct Wehrmacht, reports that sitting down to a meal with Goering was like having a date with a tuba because of his continuous burping. This low fellow's former claim that he was absolute master of the air was just all wind.

•

The latest promise for the new world, reports a trade journal, is a nylon stocking that will last ten years. Always providing that the new world will last that time.

•

THE WRITER'S CALENDAR

Things to be done. A poem rich with longing
For a last end to the dull pain of parting;
Or a brave tale of beauty and the beast
Deep hid in beauty's self-regarding soul:
And how she raised and scotched it—all for love;
Or a blithe play, two hours of gentle scorn
For rich men's ignorance and poor men's guile;
Or a wise record of some hero's day,
If such a hero may be haply found.
Things to be done; when time is at command.

Things never done, for nights with pleasant friends.
And days of golf and casting after trout
And travel days, and evenings on committees
Besides the office and its pleasant hours
And the possessive gentleness of wives
And nightly stories for the boys and girls.
And then the hours of happy, dreamless sleep.

Things to be done—while birthdays come and go.

J. E. M.

•

A Peterborough newspaper objects to an editorial in a temperance publication in which comparison is made of the $342 million spent annually on liquor in Canada against the $332 million spent on milk. It does seem a lot of money to spend on milk.

•

A garden magazine says that "meals served outside are more exciting." A surprise with every mouthful.

•

Evidence indicates that the atomic bomb enables people to go a much longer way in a much shorter time.

•

"How Drunk is Drunk?" asks an Ottawa newspaper caption. Offhand we should say that it is difficult to give a sober estimate.

•

A columnist wants to know what will be the peace-time use of the atomic bomb. Well, we still have dandelions on our front lawn.

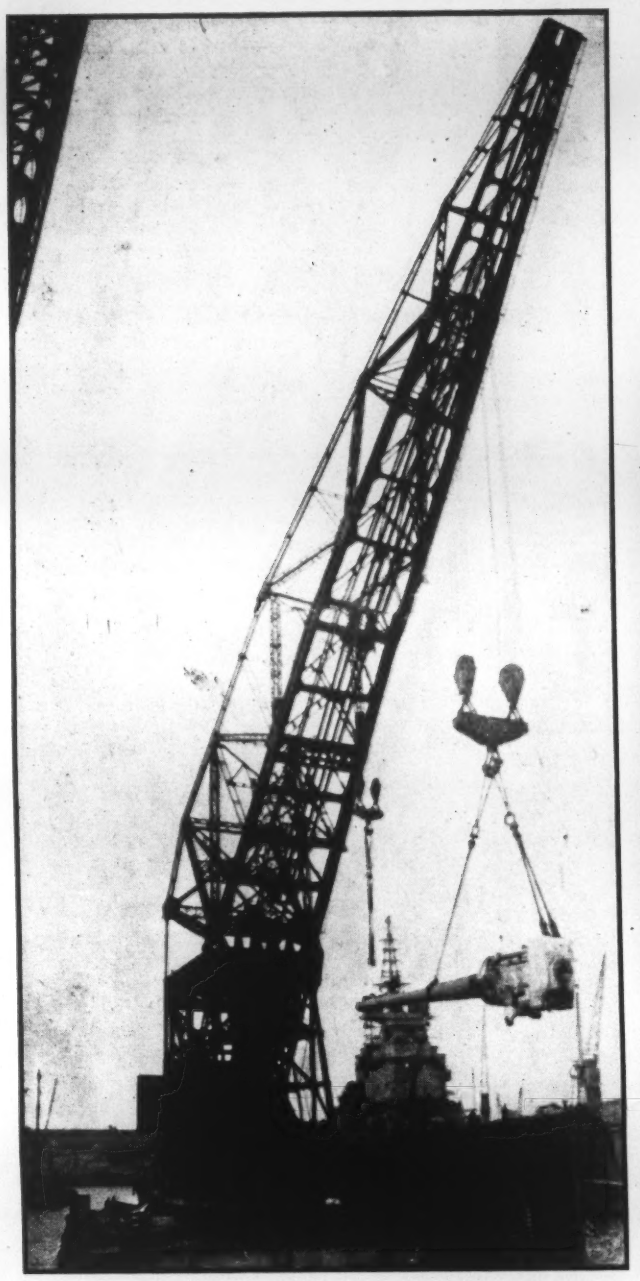
EXPENDABLE

THE wan pinched face and dark eyes are there
To grieve me, but they are not all my grief,
Who have been conscious of a field's despair
And heard the shrill green outcry of the leaf.
I, who have sensed grim terror in the dark
Of earth, and with sick eyes beheld the thresh
Of water in live agony; and stark
Maimed beauty no less piteous than flesh!

Shall I not mourn a wounded hill as much
As wounded hands? A stricken field no more
Than shattered bone? I, who have known the touch
Of April in cool leaves about my door;
Who have been intimate with spring; have seen
A wheatfield blowing eastward in the rain, . . .
Shall I not voice my loss? who loved the green
Of hills no less than flesh and blood and brain.

R. H. GRENVILLE

A British Battleship Gets a New Set of Guns--



From tip to water level, this, the world's tallest floating crane is 250 feet long. It's called the Mammoth.

Mounted on a pontoon beside the battleship, the crane's gigantic jib (the protecting arm or beam from which the load is hung) makes short work of lifting the old gun from its turret and lowering the new gun into position.

The gun is steadied. As it is being lifted, a high wind grips the gun and makes moving it very tricky.

A risky job. One of the key men of the lifting directs operations from on top of one of the guns.

The breech mechanism of the old gun is merely fitted to the new one. It will continue to do duty when the new barrel is in action.

Here's How The Fighter's "Teeth Are Drawn"

By Martin Chisholm

A battleship's great fourteen-inch guns have only a short life. After firing 300 rounds or more apiece, their inner tubes become worn. Their bore is about half-an-inch greater than when they were new. This makes them no longer accurate enough for battle fire.

Many of the guns aboard British battleships were worn out from fighting the Germans, and before being sent to the Pacific they underwent the operation described here, an operation which has never before been photographed in detail.

WHEN a new gun, large or small, is taken out of store and fitted aboard a British warship there goes with it an official form, a few pages of foolscap bound together. This form accompanies the gun throughout the whole of its working life and constitutes its history sheet. In it is entered up every incident concerning the gun, every routine inspection it receives, and, in the case of the larger guns, every single round fired, whether at exercise or in battle. If you were to see one of these life histories of a big gun, say of one of the fourteen-inch monsters of a battleship, you would be surprised at the shortness, in terms of rounds fired, of the gun's life—a total of around three hundred to three hundred and fifty rounds at the most. The reason is to be found in one word, "wear."

A fourteen-inch gun, as its name implies, starts its life with a bore of exactly fourteen inches. Measurements taken after a hundred rounds have been fired show that parts of the bore have increased in diameter by as much as a third of an inch. After a further hundred rounds, wear will have added half an inch to the gun's original diameter. At three hundred rounds, the total wear is as much as three-fifths of an inch. And that is about the limit beyond which the gun cannot shoot with any reasonable accuracy.

This wear is not, as one might reasonably suppose, due primarily to the tremendous friction of the shell as it leaves the barrel, but to the hot gases from the cordite discharge. In fact gunnery experts speak of the "washing away" rather than the "wearing away" of the bore. This phenomenon becomes more understandable when one realizes that, when a fourteen-inch gun is fired, the exploding cordite of the charge sets up a temperature of three thousand degrees centigrade inside the breech, and piles up a pressure of twenty tons to the square inch behind the projectile. When a shell is rammed into the breech only the soft copper "driving band" at the after end of the shell is engaged and gripped by the rifling. The main body of the shell is not held tightly at all.

THE result is that, as, round by round, the wear on the gun increases, the grip on the driving band becomes less and less. This means that each succeeding shell is expelled from the gun with greater ease. But, and this is the crucial point, it means, also, that the pressure behind each shell becomes very slightly less. This, in turn, means a loss in muzzle velocity with each round fired. The two-hundredth shell, for instance, will have lost as much as a hundred feet per second in muzzle velocity, and, unless corrections are made in the gun's elevation, it will show a loss at a range of ten miles of about fourteen hundred yards, or nearly three-quarters of a sea-mile. When that happens the life of the gun is clearly getting towards its close.

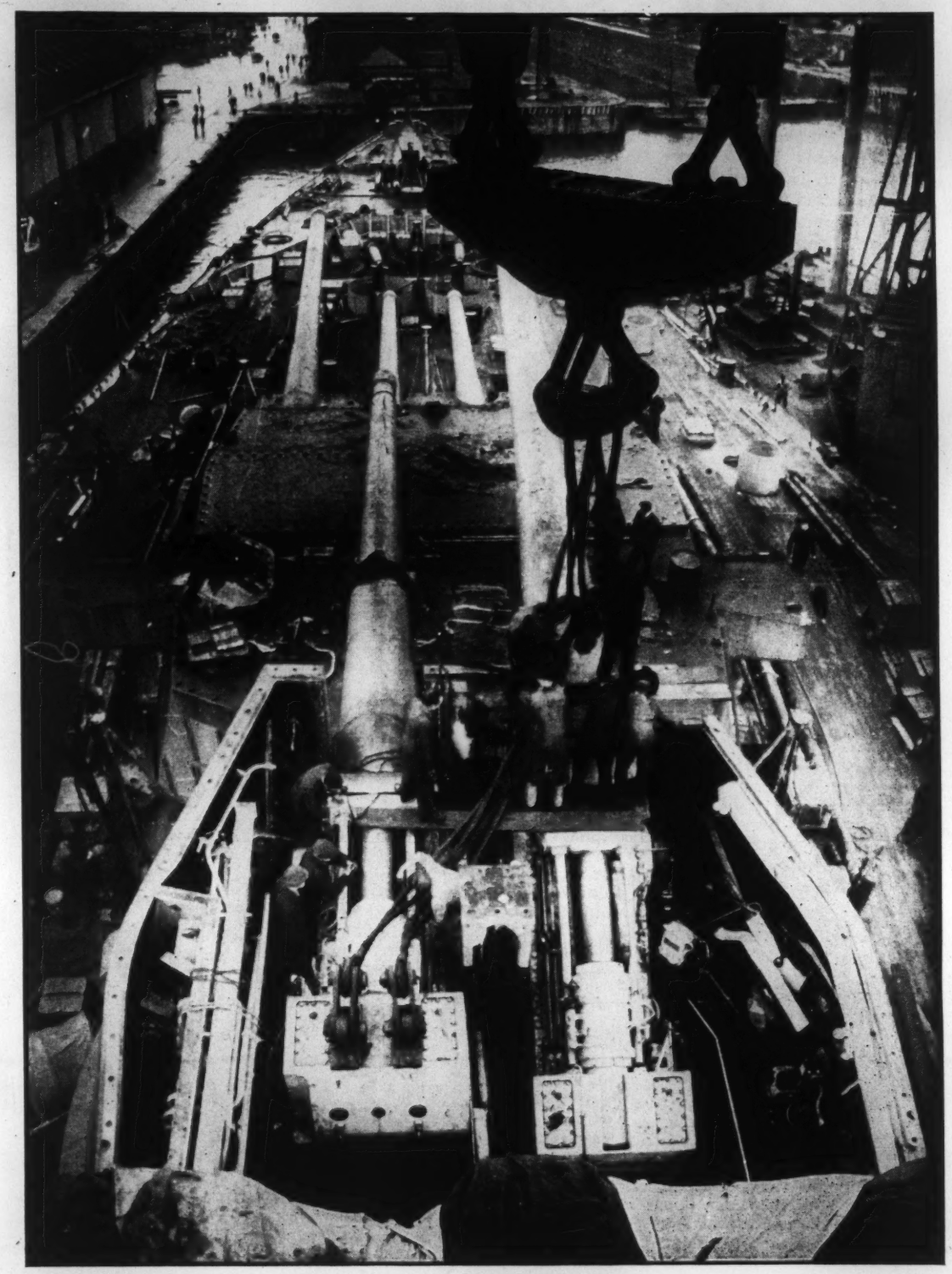
Quite apart from the frequent replacement of guns which this tremendous wear involves, it creates a whole set of special problems for the ship's gunnery personnel. It means that, in every shoot, allowance has to be made at regular intervals for the wear on each individual gun. In the case of the larger guns this is done every five rounds, and the elevation of the gun concerned is slightly increased at each five-round interval, to compensate for the gradual falling off in range.

When H.M.S. *Warspite* bombarded the German shore batteries at Westkapelle, she fired nearly sixty rounds per gun. Next day, eighteen hours after the bombardment was over, I noticed the inner tubes of the after guns. The tubes were projecting nearly a quarter of an inch from the main barrels.

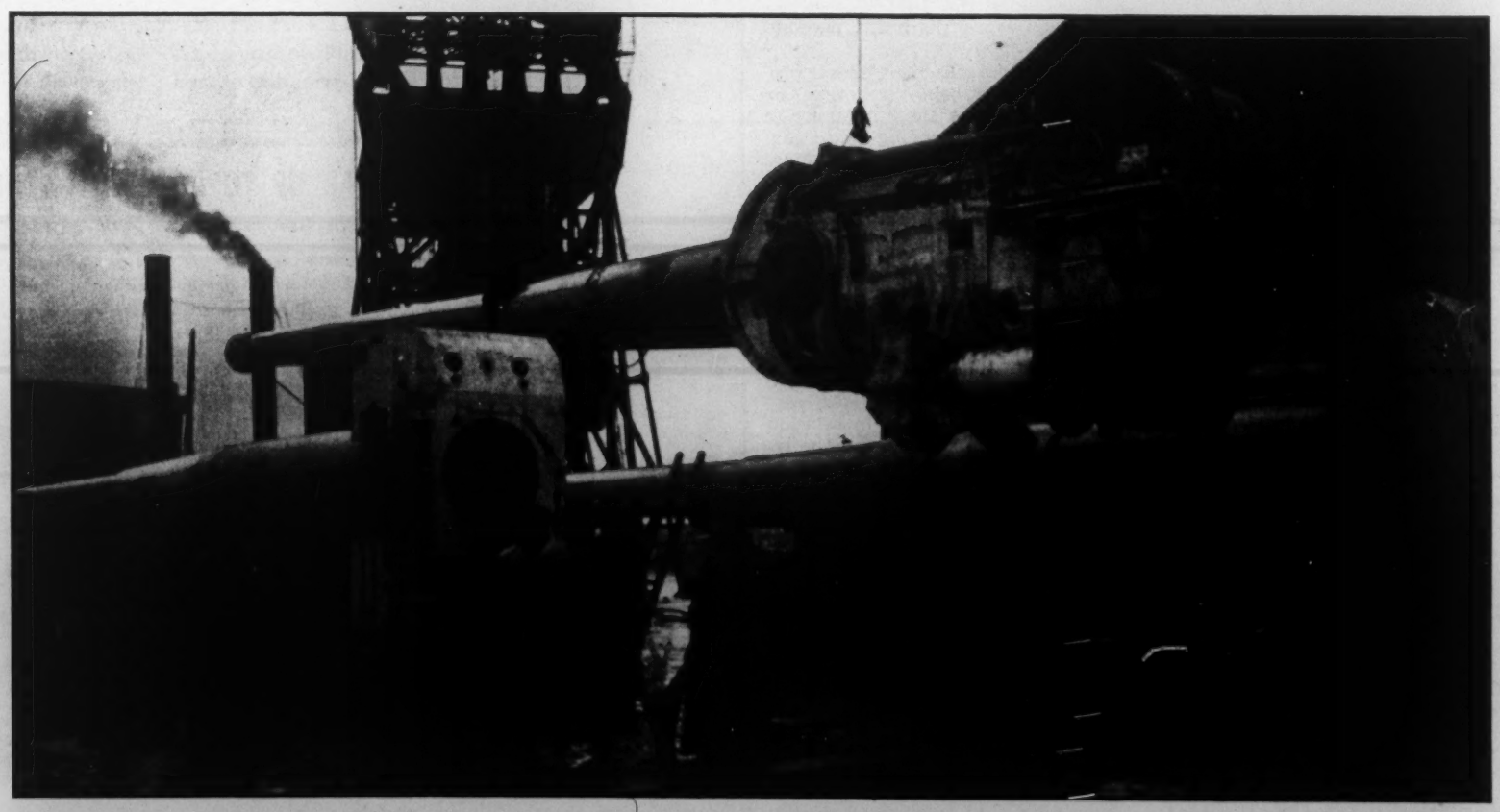
That gives some idea of the forces which had been at work. I put my hand inside the canvas "blast bag" which covers the opening where the gun enters the gun-house, and felt the barrel. It was still quite hot, despite the tremendous thickness of the steel at this point.

This heating-up of the guns during a long engagement may raise another set of awkward problems, particularly in the case of the lighter, quick-firing guns. Sometimes the breeches get so hot that you get what the navy calls a "cook-off." The round is rammed home and, in the brief time that it takes to close the breech, the charge gets so hot that it explodes of its own accord. For the men serving a gun, a "hang-fire" is usually a much more dangerous matter. The gunner speaks of a "hangfire" when, for some reason or other the charge does not ignite immediately and completely when the gun is fired. When a big gun is in action there will be a series of cordite charges, in their silk bags, waiting on the hoists ready to be loaded for succeeding shots. Suppose a "hang-fire" occurs and the breech is for any reason opened prematurely, the gun-house will be immediately enveloped in flames from the smouldering charge, and all the other charges will explode with devastating results.

Every new gun is tested before being fitted aboard a ship. For this job extra large charges are used and the shells have flat noses in order to increase their resistance to the air. The flat-nosed shell and increased charge together generate in the gun a pressure much greater than it will have to meet under service conditions, so that every gun tested is sure to have a large safety margin.



Preparing to hoist the great guns from their turret—the hook to which the load is attached swings low. The armored roof of the gun-house has been removed, and the mechanism for running the guns back to their firing position when they have recoiled after being fired is exposed.



The Change-over. A veteran of many sea battles comes ashore. On the left is the new gun. The gun being lifted out will not be scrapped. It will be turned over to the makers so that its worn inner tube can be replaced. The re-made gun will later be mounted in another ship.

Dominion's Proposals Make 1945 Sense

By MAXWELL COHEN

Five years ago, Mr. Cohen says in commenting on the Dominion-Provincial discussions, the Dominion's Proposals would have been looked on as economic and fiscal policy alien to the general mind. Their general acceptance now is in indication of the pace with which we have gone ahead since 1940.

The writer takes the view that, in the light of the necessity of "full" employment, the Proposals far from being "generous" or extravagant are a sheer necessity to assure the necessary level of spending.

IN many ways the most striking feature of the Dominion's proposals to the provinces is the extent to which their underlying promises seem to have fully adopted and assimilated the "Keynsian" approach, as that approach has been clarified, broadened and, in an inverted way, worked out in the administration of a galvanized war economy. For the proposals talk a language of economic and fiscal policy that was quite alien to the general mind five years ago and whose symbols and meanings were subjects of sharp debate—and indeed in some quarters still are—among the technicians themselves.

Then, too, not only has economic understanding of the problems of mass unemployment and living standards gone ahead at a pace that would not have been thought possible in 1940 but the politics and strategy of the proposals suggest a new sophistication toward the mechanics of Federal-Provincial relations. For the Brief is shot through with federal gestures toward constitutional self-limitation, with caution toward the taking away of the semblance of provincial authority, whatever may be the realities about its substance. And to make the proposals even more acceptable as a basis of discussion they have been for the most part—particularly the sections on general economic policy—drafted with admirable simplicity and clarity and with enough admixture of general ideas and specific suggestions to raise the whole to the level of a very readable document of possibly historic importance.

Two Fundamental Tasks

It would not be feasible in this short space to examine the proposals in detail nor has this writer immediately at hand the technical means to judge the validity of many of the ideas and their administrative implications in the health, pensions, labor, natural resources, agriculture and the other specific sections of the Statement. But it is possible to consider the financial proposals in general, to assess their character in the light of the overall economic promises and to determine how really effective are the recommendations for dealing boldly with what have been some basic difficulties in Canadian Federalism. For the fundamental task before those seeking a dynamic and workable Federalism is first, to reconcile the operations of strong local governments with the paramount fiscal and economic position of the Dominion which alone is capable of dealing with reconstruction, employment and therefore with living standards; and second, to resolve the dilemma of "power and function," wherein the Dominion today faces the constitutional risk of losing its authority over many of the main economic functions of the nation, an authority as necessary for the transition to peace as it was for the making of war—thus leaving to the provinces social tasks for which they have neither the perspective, the resources nor the overall administrative means.

There are perhaps two vantages from which to examine the financial proposals—intrinsically, as well as in relation to the problems of economic policy as a whole. Viewed intrinsically the proposals seem to have the quality of generosity, certainly when judged by the standard of Federal payments directly to the Provinces before the war, and even during the war, on the basis of the Dominion Provincial Tax Agreement. Up to 1939 these payments, except for 1938, never exceeded 100 millions, while under the Agreement they rose to about 125 millions. Now the Dominion has suggested a scale that not only would have given provincial treasuries over 206 millions in 1944, but to these total direct cash payments would be added the benefits of health, pensions and unemployment assistance grants annually totalling about 380 millions (although some of these might be spread over a short period of years) —to which must be also added Family Allowances averaging 200 millions and Veterans' gratuities and re-establishment payments, that may run to about 900 millions — almost half of which may be paid out probably before the end of 1946.

Need Spending

But "full" employment in Canada since 1943-44 has been founded on Federal expenditures that ran to about 5.5 billions of which only approximately 600 millions were non-war. So that assuming the sharp tapering off of military expenditures —men and materials—with Mutual Aid or international relief remaining at 500 to 800 millions, it is conceivable that war expenditures by 1946 would total not much more than 2 to 2.5 billions (including Mutual Aid and relief). And even if new investments and fresh consumer spending for supplies now freed from war production needs should account for another 1 billion in 1946 there would be still perhaps 1.5 to 2 billions less than the total value of the national product in 1944-45.

Admittedly in 1943-45 there was a condition in excess of "full" employment. Yet even though there may have been more than "full" employment, even though we can expect productivity to decline therefore because of an over-extended use of labor and capacity (marginal labor and plants normally not employed or employable), there is a strong likelihood that the nation may be at least one billion dollars under that level of productivity thought to be required to give "maximum" employment in 1946-47—and possibly 2 to 3 billions under the 1944 level when there was more than full employment.

For these reasons the Federal proposals, far from being "generous" or extravagant, are a sheer necessity to assure a level of spending by all governments that will safeguard against the effects the "lags" and "gaps" of rapid demobilization and reconversion and the sharp declines in war productions and expenditures.

Really Conservative

Indeed, the striking element in the proposed direct payments to the provinces (which would have totalled 206 millions in 1944) is how relatively small the amount seems in relation to the total spending that may be required of all governments combined to prevent severe declines or fluctuations in income and production. So that what in terms of the 'thirties, with their depression standards and static economy approach, may seem carefree generosity is now, in the middle forties, revealed to be a sensible conservative view of the realities of employment and living standards as these realities have, in part, been clarified by the economic and fiscal experiences of the war.

One might go even further and say that the relative smallness of these payments in lieu of taxes to the provinces, in relation to the total national income and total government revenues, is linked up with

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the whole question of whether in the next generation an ever larger portion of the time and skills of the community—in national product and income terms—should not be directed away from agricultural and industrial production and be applied instead toward services of all kinds —and among which services those carried on by local governments will be most important.

Apart altogether from the broader economic issues raised by these financial proposals, it is a nice question whether the $12.00 per capita geared to sliding levels of "National Income" and "Gross Value of Product" has not in it the seeds of future disputes, however acceptable now the scheme may be to the less rich provinces. For will it not be argued by them that the whole process of "equalizing" living standards through improvement of health, welfare, education, roads and other facilities is confounded by giving to the more "advanced" and wealthier provinces the same rate as to the less rich, because the latter have still a long way to go in their level of facilities and services before they catch up with say, British Columbia and Ontario,—and that therefore some kind of "catching-up" grant is necessary to really "equalize" the position?

Ontario and B. C.

Undoubtedly, Ontario and B.C. will challenge that thesis with their traditional attack which argues that the poorer provinces are sharing in any case in a tax pool largely formed by the contributions of B.C., Ontario and Quebec. However illusory and meaningless the argument, it will still be used and doubtless the very knowledge that it awaits an opening to be employed may discourage the others from pressing the more legitimate issue of the disproportionate result that follows from equal per capita payments to all provinces—a result of which both the Dominion and the provinces have been historically aware ever since the first subsidies were paid soon after Confederation.

The Proposals cannot be read without realizing how deliberately they avoid the politically trap-filled issues of constitutional amendment. For on all of the detailed problems of wartime economic controls and the many other matters over which there has been contention for over two generations — labor, marketing, transportation, insurance, wages etc. —the Dominion Brief has little to say except for the statement that it needs its "emergency" powers for a transitional period, particularly the anti-inflation machinery, and that it proposes an amendment to the B.N.A. Act to permit "delegation of powers" between the Federal and provincial governments. This latter suggestion comes in at the end of the sections dealing with industrial relations (P. 20), but apparently it is to be used for many other types of jurisdictional conflict. Indeed, the proposals are heavily weighted on the side of the "economic" and are so little concerned with the "constitutional" that the conclusion is inescapable that the Dominion is willing generally to accept the present constitutional position, leaving the provinces most of their present powers (except, of course, for taxation), on the assumption that most jurisdictional problems can be resolved by administrative collaboration, agreements and delegation of powers and that in any case the financial agreement was ultimately more important and more urgent.

But whatever the tactical wisdom of this manoeuvre there is grave doubt whether the view really faces up to the complex long-range issues of jurisdiction. Certainly there is no reason to hope that the courts can be depended upon to let the Federal government carry on indefinitely with reconstruction in all those phases that at once would impinge on peacetime provincial "rights". Somewhere along the line, at some point soon in the development of a really workable Federalism, there must be reasonably clear statements by courts and Constitution of Federal authority over crucial national matters; and to let the issue drag on because at the moment it is politically expedient to do so or because the economic and fiscal proposals to the provinces have a better chance to get a hearing and acceptance, is a short-run view indeed.

Missing Opportunity?

Never was the opportunity better for every political leader—local and Federal—to see the relative place of provincial and Dominion authority in the task of correlating national policies for the prevention of unemployment and a decline in living standards. Is it worth while, for the price of a possibly early fiscal agreement—when in any case full taxing power already rests constitutionally with the Dominion—to pass up this chance to effect a sensible constitutional rearrangement through a soundly drafted general amendment to Section 91 allowing for Federal control over authentically "national" and "interprovincial" economic and social matters, rather than leaving future disputes to the purely political decision of "delegation"? Leaning over backwards to avoid offence on the problems of the constitution only leaves the question for another generation to find the answers and meanwhile jurisdictional uncertainty and potential dispute remain to harass the political and administrative life of the nation.

• •

EDITOR EMBARRASSED

"AND this brings me to a frank talk with my many correspondents and contributors, whom I love. If I answered every letter that was written me (and this is really not bragging) or returned every poem sent me, it would consume all my time. As I try to write a little myself, and to read other people's book manuscripts, which they insist on sending me for criticism, and do a few chores at home, and keep in touch with my family and a few public duties, it is really impossible for me to reply to everything asked of me. Therefore, if you send me a poem, keep a copy and don't expect me to acknowledge it. I may, if I can; but again, I may not. Everything I receive, that I think I can use, goes into one of those brick-red large taped heavy-paper briefcases, which is always jammed to the scuppers. But, unlike the late Don Marquis, I do not merely fish for contributions when I wish some, as he used to do on that wonderful *New York Sun* desk of his where the unopened mail stood mountain-high. I go through the case every once in a while — actually; throw out the chaff and try to keep the grain. So a lot of good things are held and held . . ."

WILLIAM ROSE BENET.
in the *Saturday Review of Literature.*

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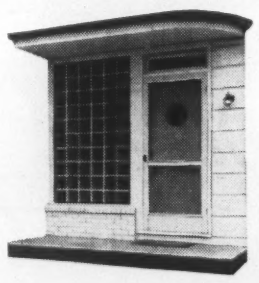

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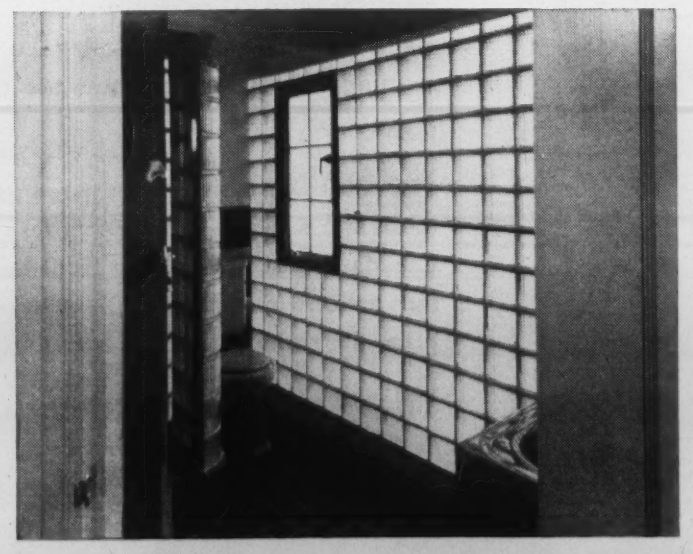

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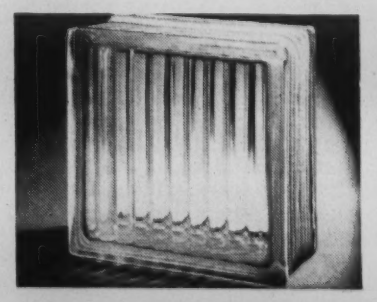

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Most of the Provinces Fare Very Well Under the Dominion Offer

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE provincial delegations went back from the Dominion-Provincial Conference clutching large bundles of green books—the Dominion brief—and turning over in their minds preliminary estimates of the impact of the Dominion offer on their own particular province.

This question of "What will it do to my province?" has at least two prongs. The first is: how does it affect my budgetary position in the postwar years? The second, perhaps even more important, is what does it do to provincial autonomies and the whole nexus of Dominion-Provincial relationships from date of acceptance on—to the end of time if you like?

The answers to the first part are likely to be very reassuring to the majority of the provinces (Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, curiously, are the two provinces which do not appear to come out very handsomely in the Dominion tax-agreement offers based on a straight per capita payment). The answers to the second part will be much less palatable to provincial sensitivities.

The financial offers will be most attractive to those provinces which have either little taxable wealth within their borders or have failed to tap such wealth effectively. Any one of these provinces could be taken as an example to illustrate the point. Perhaps as New Brunswick would benefit more than any other province from the arrangements, its figures would be most illuminating.

If New Brunswick agrees to give up the collection of personal and corporation income tax and succession duties in exchange for a per capita subsidy, it will be surrendering sources of revenue which have never been profitable, for an assured sum of more than double that amount as a minimum, and more than three times the amount at current level of national income.

New Brunswick's Direct Tax Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

1933	728
1937	866
1939	1044
1941	1538

When the tax agreements of 1942 were signed, New Brunswick surrendered its collection of these direct taxes, not for the actual yield in the most recent year, which would have given it only about $1,500,000 annually, but, under the debt option plan, the cost of carrying its net debt, which was $2,266,000.

But the present offer by the Dominion Government offers New Brunswick an irreducible minimum of $5,500,000, and at the 1944 level of national income, should this be again attained after the war, New Brunswick would receive $8,000,000.

In short, New Brunswick is offered an annual revenue from the Dominion Treasury which as an irreducible minimum is four million dollars a year more than it has ever obtained from its own collection of these direct taxes. If the prosperity of the Dominion rises after the war, or the population of New Brunswick grew up, this sum will be increased proportionately.

An extra four million dollars a year is, of course, a far from negligible item in a provincial budget which has been getting along with total annual revenues from *all* sources of from $8 millions to $13 millions of which taxes of all kinds have never yielded more than just over $4 millions.

Saskatchewan

A province like Saskatchewan is offered what is not only a much larger annual payment than it is getting under the current tax agreements, but is still more impressive when measured beside what the province has ever collected—or is likely to collect in the early future—from income and succession taxes. The province collected only $2.2 millions from these sources in 1939, and less than $1.9 millions in 1941. Under the current tax agreements Saskatchewan elected the debt option plan, and has been receiving $5.8 millions annually.

The new offer is for $10.8 millions as an irreducible minimum based on 1941 national income, and would have been $14.6 millions at the level of the 1944 national income.

The effect here is to guarantee Saskatchewan over $8 millions a year more than it ever succeeded in deriving from these surrendered taxes on its own. As a yardstick, it may be recalled that the emergency grant given to Saskatchewan after the calamitous droughts culminating in 1937 was—for the fiscal year ended April 1938—only $3.5 millions. It is clear that adoption of the new plan would ensure to a province like Saskatchewan a very substantial part of its revenues on a basis which would make ordinary services largely independent of the vicissitudes of weather and provincial economic stresses.

Even Ontario and Quebec, if the matter be considered strictly in terms of the budgetary position, appear to come out of the proposals very handsomely.

On the other issue, that of the effect in the future on the independence and sovereignty of provincial administrations, Colonel Drew has already said that "Any arrangement which provided for a centralized collection of the greater part of the tax requirements of provincial governments and made them mere annuitants of the central government would place the control of the central government to an extent that meeting of the members of the legislature would become almost meaningless. . ."

There is no doubt that in effect the Dominion is asking the provinces to reverse that trend which was so marked in the twenties and thirties toward aggrandisement of provincial authority, and which some students feared might eventually result in a breakdown of the whole federal system. While much talk has been made of a dangerous drift toward centralization, an examination of the fiscal statistics from 1921 forward clearly shows that the shift of power was really moving from Ottawa to the provincial capitals. During the war the national seat of power has had to be at Ottawa, and the country has shown how effective it can be under such circumstances. The problem now is how to reconcile the need for a similar effective direction in the post-war world with the preservation of essential provincial autonomies.

Premier MacMillan quoted from the Dawson report a few sentences which pose the current dilemma of the provincial governments as vividly as anything I've seen:

"The province, along with all the other provinces, has been manoeuvered by war exigencies into a position where it will be extremely difficult to resist future Dominion demands for extensions of power . . . . . The province, in short, has lost its bargaining power. It might, it is true, have lost it without the war, but in ordinary times no Dominion government would have had the temerity to dictate the proposals contained in the Agreement of 1942 without giving more in return, and without a long period of negotiation and bargaining. The early fears of the Nova Scotia government are likely to be realized, and the *fait accompli* will become a powerful force to uphold the perpetuation of the Agreement, or something like it."

As weeks go by, we are likely to see the truth of these observations fully vindicated by events.

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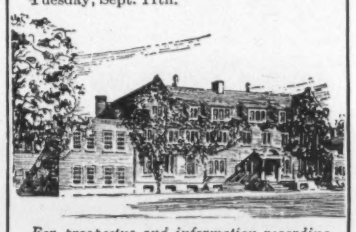

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Britain's M.P.'s Must Follow Odd Customs

By DAVID ENGLAND

The many age-old, unbreakable customs kept up by the British Parliament must be somewhat confusing to new Members until they have been initiated into their uses and origin.

The loop of red tape hanging from each hat peg, the toeing of the line to keep out of sword-arm reach of opponents and the extremely quaint rule that a member must wear a hat when raising a point of order during a division, are examples of the pageantry still observed and which M.P.'s are most unwilling to drop.

THERE are many traditional practices in connection with Britain's Parliament with which the new Labor M.P.'s will have to acquaint themselves, and no doubt cynical people will remark that it is just what they expected when they learn that the first thing a new M.P. is issued with is a piece of red tape!

Actually it is not quite so bad as that, but he does hang his hat on a peg from which dangles a loop of this ubiquitous departmental commodity. Originally the loop was provided so that members could hang their swords from it. This is just one of those quaint survivals with which new men at St. Stephens come in contact. There are many other almost age-old customs and privileges, all jealously guarded.

The new members have to learn to find their way about; they have to be taught where they may or may not wear their hats; and generally go through a process which recalls the first days at school.

In fact, M.P.'s are very much the schoolboy still! For at the end of a session the old cry, "Who goes home?" sounds throughout the corridors, as it did in the days when footpads lurked to attack the solitary passenger, and no school sees more excitement at end of term.

The Sword Line

Mention of swords recalls to mind one of the most interesting features of the old House of Commons, battered by Nazi bombers. Down its length ran two broad lines, and there was a strip of carpet marking their width. If measured, this distance would be found to be two swords' lengths apart. A member speaking from the front bench never allows even the toe of his shoe to overlap the strip. If he does so he is ruled out of order, being within sword-arm reach of his political opponents. If this happened when tempers were hot in ancient days, when arguments were emphasized with the aid of a sword tip, trouble might have ensued. Hence the "safety first" rule. The only sword now permitted to be worn in the House is that of the Serjeant-at-Arms. He is the policeman of the Commons, whose duty it is to deal with unruly members. He used to sit, in the old House, in a high backed chair just beyond the Bar, in the draughtiest corner of the Chamber. M.P.'s spared a sympathetic thought for him on chilly days, with cold blasts playing around his silk-stockinged calves.

Another rule, aimed at maintaining the dignity of the House and the authority of the Speaker, is the "Parliamentary bow". This is made to the Chair when a Member enters or leaves, and nearly 400 years ago it was directed: "Also, when any Knight, citizen or burgess doth enter or come into the lower house, he must make his dutiful and humble obeisance at his entry in . . ."

During the war there were several secret sessions, and any member can demand such by simply standing up and saying to the Speaker "Sir, I spy strangers." This is not to say that the member's demand will be granted, for the matter has to be put to the vote of the House. If carried, all attendants and reporters must leave, galleries are closed, sound-proof doors are slipped on special hinges and all windows are "blacked out". Official Hansard reporters remain outside the closed doors ready to be called in to take a secret note of the proceedings. Seven years' penal servitude is the penalty for divulging anything said in secret session.

Mr. Speaker

The Speaker, of course, is the "schoolmaster" of the House, and it is his duty to see that the rules of procedure are obeyed, and that "order" is maintained. "Order" as interpreted by the Commons is something indefinable. A speaker must not be irrelevant; mention another member by name; address other members, all speeches being made to the Speaker; criticize the Chair, Judges, or certain other high officials; and he must refer to the House of Lords as "another place".

A rule whose origin is lost in obscurity is that a member must wear a hat when raising a point of order during a division. He must be "seated and covered". M.P.'s have solemnly donned women's hats in emergency!

Then, a member who wants more light, still rises to say, "I call for candles."

Curious old customs, many of them, but they have their fascination, and M.P.'s are very unwilling to drop any of them.

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"Pin-up girl" of the 36th Division in Burma is Barbara Williamson of the Women's Auxiliary Service. Just to fit in with her Burma surroundings she was photographed in native dress, wearing an Indian sari.

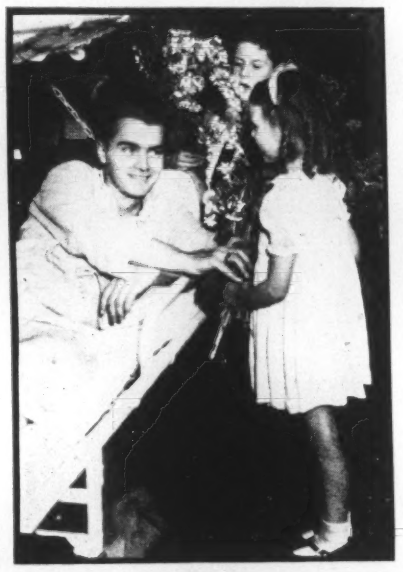
Canada Is Ready For A Flag Of Its Own

By ELSIE A. McKAY

At the San Francisco Conference New Zealand and Australia flew national flags, but Canada flew the Union Jack.

The writer points out that Canada is the only nation in the world which does not possess or fly a distinctive national flag. And the lack of a flag has led to a number of embarrassing situations.

A NATIONAL flag is a sacred symbol. Therefore, a distinctive flag for Canada would do much to promote undivided patriotism, keeping before us the glorious ideals and traditions of our history and denoting our place as one of the world's greatest nations.



It all started when an American nurse from a hospital ship, lying off Bristol, was observed picking wayside flowers to brighten her ward aboardship. Now American wounded are visited regularly by children with bouquets of garden flowers.

In the past, it was natural that Canada should follow the lead of the Mother Country because it was in the exploration, settlement and early development stage but now that it has advanced to the status of a great nation, this rise in emblematic standards is a natural step to take. The present conflict with its race problems brings this matter more than ever to the fore because anything that would serve to stimulate an interest in our nation's welfare would be most timely.

Canada is the only nation in the world which does not possess or fly a distinctive national flag. This fact was emphasized at the coronation ceremony in 1937, when His Majesty, as King of Canada, swore to govern Canada according to Canadian laws and customs.

The change in the constitutional position of Canada from a crown colony to a sovereign, independent nation should have been marked then by the adoption of a flag distinctively Canadian. At that time a Dominion flag would not have been interpreted as marking an act of final separation from the Mother Country, but rather as the rise of a colony to Dominion status, as in the case of Australia and New Zealand where the attainment of this status was immediately signalized by the creation of a distinctive flag, proclaiming to the world that there was a distinct change in status.

As is generally known the flag designated as the Canadian flag, the Canadian Red Ensign, is really designed solely for British merchant ships. The Union Jack is the one flag British subjects should display on shore, the three British ensigns, red, white and blue being intended for marine use only. The Red Ensign, the distinguishing flag of the British merchant service authorized by Queen Anne in 1707 and Queen Victoria in 1864, is a red flag with the Union Jack described in a canton at the upper left hand corner next to the staff. It is this flag that is commonly, but mistakenly, called the Canadian flag. It is as incorrect to fly this on land as it is to fly the Canadian Blue Ensign, the flag of Canadian government vessels and warships.

Blue Ensign Service Flag

The Blue Ensign is the flag of the public service other than the Royal Navy and of the Royal Naval Reserve, being flown, for instance, by government vessels in the British Dominions, with the coat of arms of the Dominion displayed in the fly, by British government offices, with a seal or badge of office displayed on the fly, and by Consuls-General, Consuls and Consular agents, the distinguishing badge in their case being the royal arms.

The White Ensign is essentially the flag of the British navy, or of vessels belonging to the Royal Yacht squadron.

What Canada needs is one flag significantly national, which might suffice for all occasions, with distinguishing features for each service.

The lack of such was lamentably evidenced at the shrine of Edith Cavell when the I.O.D.E. offered to place the flag of Canada among those of the Allies. Also, in the hour of triumph at Mons a flag intended to be the Canadian red ensign was flown, but in this design the arms of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were omitted and those of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia were incorrectly depicted, and above and around the shield the crown and maple leaf were placed (which happens to be the sole distinctive right of the Governor-General.)

Other instances showing the need of a Canadian flag have been demonstrated many times.

At international gatherings such as the League of Nations, Olympics, the Coronation and at war conferences, Canada has only been able to fly an ensign to distinguish it from other nations, a flag which at best is for use only on water and which does not represent the true position of Canada. During the Great War, Canadians wore the Maple Leaf on their collars, mostly, to distinguish them from other Allied troops, and in Flanders Fields, carved upon the tombstones of our glorious dead, is a maple leaf. Another occasion when incorrect use of a flag was regarded as a serious matter may be cited, viz., that on which the Canadian Government steamer Arctic, under the command of J. E. Bernier, erected a tablet on Melville Island, on July 1, 1909, thus taking possession of the whole Arctic archipelago for the Dominion of Canada. In this instance, a flag intended to be the blue ensign was employed, the result being an absurd mix-up of incorrectly depicted objects from the arms of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, with the Governor-General's sole personal crown and wreath also introduced.

Maple Leaf Prominent

During recent years there has been considerable controversy on the subject of choosing a Canadian flag. Nine times out of ten it has been suggested that we have a flag which shall include the Union Jack and our own emblem displayed together, the general opinion being that the maple leaf should be prominent in any flag upon which we may decide.

Flags should be symbolic of the country they represent. The adoption of a design which would depict either the crown or the Union Jack and the maple leaf would fulfil this requirement and do much to weld all parts of Canada into one harmonious nation.

Perhaps now more than ever before the moment is at hand to consider a national flag.

At the conference held recently at San Francisco, the need for a flag significantly Canadian was all too apparent. Other countries such as New Zealand and Australia had national flags. We had only the Union Jack. . .

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Will Find New Graves For Empire War Dead

By R. F. LAMBERT

After land has been acquired for permanent cemeteries by the British War Office and burial of servicemen arranged, the maintenance is then handed over to the Imperial War Graves Commission, which works for every Government of the British Empire. In Britain itself there are over 3,000 Service Cemeteries.

Airmen who crashed over enemy territory and were buried there, are being reinterred in new graves. Many sites have been arranged in North Africa and are being completed as quickly as possible, and architects are now in Europe making arrangements for cemeteries there.

IN THE summer of 1939, shortly before the outbreak of war, Germany's Admiral von Trotha headed a delegation of high officers who came to Britain to inspect war graves. It was hoped that the sight of these thousands of silent witnesses to the desolation of war might have a restraining effect even at the eleventh hour, and the tour did indeed produce a great feeling of cordiality on both sides. Nevertheless, its only practical result was an agreement that if hostilities did ensue each country would properly care for the graves of the other.

During the war years Britain has looked after enemy graves in the same way as her own; and recent evidence has not shown that the Germans were guilty of vandalism or deliberate neglect, although their treatment of the men left behind in 1940 to care for cemeteries in France and Belgium was harsh. Out of a total of 213 more than 150 were interned, and the work had to be carried on as well as possible by the wives of the internees and the few remaining men. These cemeteries contained British Empire dead of both this and the last war. They escaped damage in a marvellous way during the liberation of France, and last October a small party of caretakers and gardeners set out from England to restore them to their former beauty.

British, including Canadian, airmen who came down over Germany were mostly buried in identified graves in cemeteries, although some received local burial where they crashed; these are now being reinterred by the military authorities, and when the job is complete the cemeteries will be handed over to the Imperial War Graves Commission for the permanent marking of the graves and other decorations and memorials.

Burial of all soldiers and many sailors and airmen overseas is done by the War Office Directorate of Graves Registration and Enquiries, which is responsible for acquiring land for permanent cemeteries, providing reburial in them where necessary, and temporarily marking the graves, usually with a wooden cross; in the case of Jews the shield of David is used.

Plans Being Prepared

Afterwards the cemetery is handed over to the Imperial War Graves Commission. Formed in 1917, the Commission works for every Government of the Empire, each of which pays a share of the cost in proportion to the number of its dead. Up to last February Empire deaths amounted to 307,201 as against a million in the last war. So far the Commission has not taken over from the War Office in any theatre abroad, although it has sent architects to most of the main battle areas to prepare plans.

One of the Commission's first decisions when its Charter was extended to enable it to deal with the dead of this war was that all graves should be marked in the same way as in the last war with a simple headstone the same for all ranks. This denotes equality of sacrifice, and a suggestion in the English Parliament that stones should differ for different ranks was vetoed without a division. The stone bears family details about the man, any honours he has won, and an inscription that may be chosen by relatives.

So far labor shortage has prevented any of these headstones being made for graves of this war, except in Canada, but it is hoped to start soon. All Service casualties are eligible, even if burial has taken place privately, and of course there is no charge.

In Britain, Service casualties have been buried in over 3,000 cemeteries, and in some cases a son has been buried in the same grave as his father who died in the last war. Most of the deaths were among airmen, and R.A.F. cemeteries have been established at Bath, Brookwood, Cambridge, Chester, Harrogate and Oxford. Private memorials are not usually allowed, as they spoil the dignity and simplicity of long lines of uniform crosses set in narrow flower beds between stretches of level turf. In some cemeteries one vase can be put on the grave to hold cut flowers.

The most impressive service cemetery is at Brookwood, which was representative of the whole Empire after the last war. Extensions to the south and west have been made for Britain, Canada and the United States, and also for France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Poland. After the Dieppe raid about 50 Canadians were buried at Brookwood and their coffins strewn with maple leaves from a tree in the Canadian 1914/18 plot.

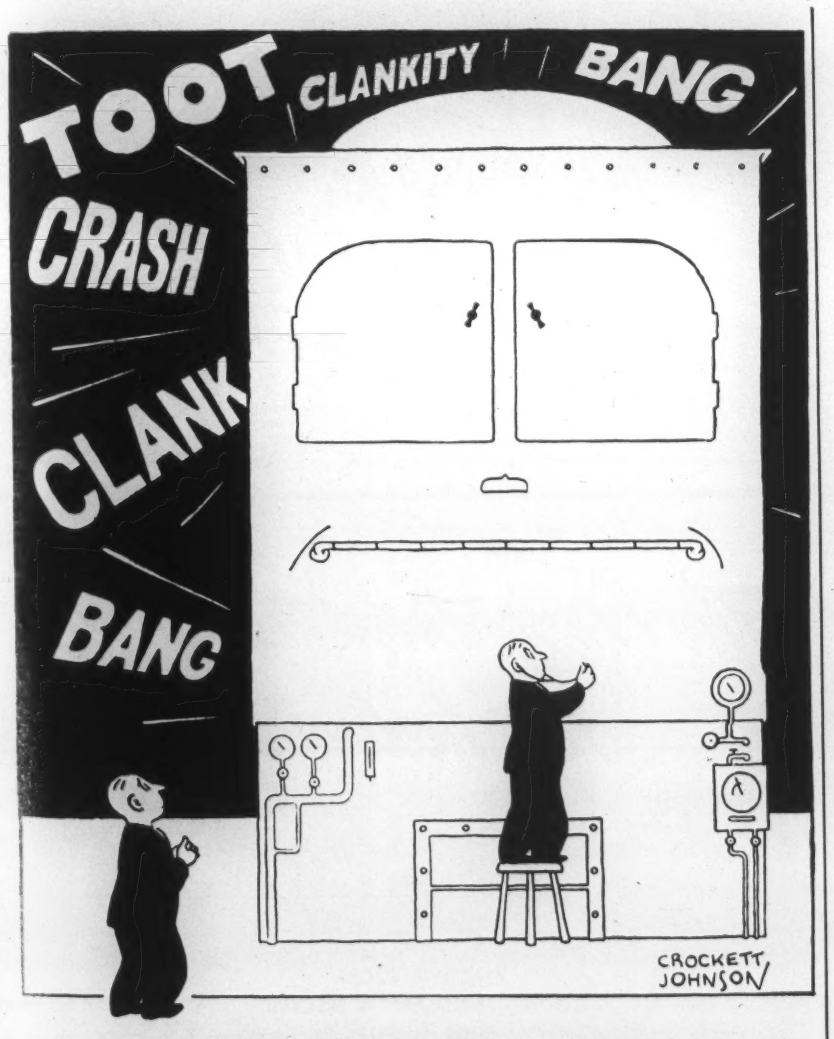
Sites in Africa

Plans for permanent cemeteries in Africa have reached an advanced stage, and the land for those in Egypt will be provided free by the Egyptian Government, which feels that the soldiers died as much for them as for the mother country. In the spring of 1943 Mr. J. Hubert Worthington, the noted architect, visited Africa and proposed seven cemeteries between Alexandria and Tripoli and ten between Algeria and Tunisia; they were chosen with due regard to military associations, ease of access and maintenance.

Eventually nineteen sites were approved by the Commission, and sketch designs for three—at Sollum, Tobruk and Massicault (in Tunisia)—have been made with a view to their early construction. Last war graves in the Middle East are beautifully planted with oleanders, chrysanthemums, tamarisk trees and other vegetation, and this time the Commission will have the advice of Professor E. J. Salisbury, Director of the famous Kew Botanical Gardens near London, in laying out gardens.

Architects have also been appointed for Italy and France and Belgium. In the last two countries, last war cemeteries will doubtless be utilized to some extent, although new ones will also be necessary. The Commission's architect, Mr. Philip Hepworth, went out to France last November to prepare recommendations, but they have not yet been made public. The preparation of cemeteries is a lengthy business since first it is necessary to find and rebury their intended occupants. In 1939, 377 bodies from the last war were found in France alone, mostly by accident, but this time burial has been carried out far more carefully.

This war differs from others in the number of civilian casualties, and although they could not be given service graves the Commission felt they should be commemorated in some way. A three-volume list of the 48,000 civilians killed in air raids in Britain up to March 1943 has been bound in leather and deposited with the Dean and Chapter at Westminster Abbey; other lists will follow.



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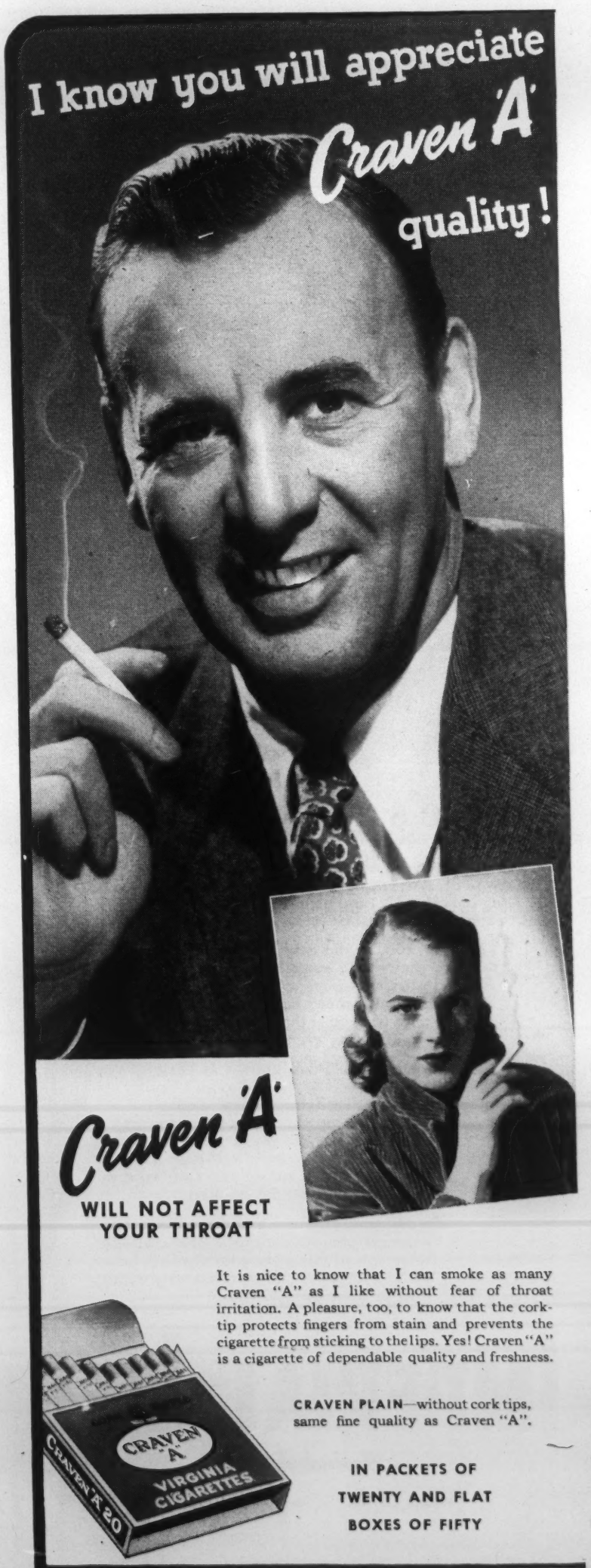
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THE WORLD TODAY

Emperor's Position The Key To Surrender And Future

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THOUGH its ending was not officially proclaimed by the time this went to press, the war with Japan was to all intents and purposes over last weekend.

The ending came with a suddenness no one could have predicted during the desperate struggle on Okinawa, which was going on all through the sitting of the San Francisco Conference. At that time, as can be told now, one of the most important members of Mr. Churchill's military staff, in a long conversation with Major George Fielding Eliot and myself, disclosed that he was just in process of scaling down his estimate of the duration of the Jap War from a year and a half, to a minimum of one year.

Only the scientists who were almost ready at that time with their atomic bomb might have guessed otherwise; though it is true that by early summer the transfer of air power to the Far East and the incendiary attacks on Japanese cities had built up to such proportions that American air leaders were freely predicting that they could defeat Japan without invasion. Still, they talked of the bomb tonnage they would drop during another full year.

Clearly it was the atomic bomb which precipitated the end. It brought Russia suddenly into the fight, although perhaps only a couple of weeks earlier than intended, for it seems from her state of preparation that she had intended to make use of the present campaigning season. If this second blow was anti-climactic after the sensational use for the first time of the energy source of the universe, the impact of the two together knocked Japan out of the war overnight.

She had suddenly lost all chance of either splitting the Allies diplomatically, or winning the war on the military plane. There was no loss of face involved in bowing to the combined force of the four remaining world powers *and* the atomic bomb.

Suddenly, last Friday, the Japs radioed that they would accept the Potsdam ultimatum. The only sticker was the position of the Emperor. Millions of words were unleashed on this question during the rather harrowing delay of last weekend over Jap acceptance of our proposal that we would permit the Emperor to retain his position so long as he took orders from our occupation commission.

Keeping the Emperor

It was hotly debated up and down the United States whether it would be better or worse for us to tolerate the continuance of the imperial institution. A great many who had taken the easy way of personalizing the war in the East as one against Hirohito, just as the European War had been one against Hitler, had always accepted that he would have to go, and would be lucky to escape with his life; and they were deeply shocked at the suggestion that the Emperor should be allowed to maintain his position.

Indeed, there has been a school in the United States which has talked forcefully about eliminating not only the Emperor, but the whole Japanese people. Such a well-known government official as Paul V. McNutt called for this in a public speech only a few weeks ago. Surely these people cannot be the same ones who protested the Nazi extermination of the Jews, and the levelling of Rotterdam and Lidice?

The Potsdam ultimatum has, however, shown that our official policy, far from envisaging extermination of the Japs, goes so far as to ensure them retention of peace-time industry, access to world raw materials and a chance at world trade. Having accepted the continued existence of the Jap nation, the Allied leaders have drawn the logical conclusion that a crowded industrial population has to have industry, raw materials and markets to live.

Perhaps experience with a ruined and a completely disorganized Europe prompted our leaders to make their bid to Japan for an earlier ending to the war in Asia than any mere parrotting of the phrase "Unconditional Surrender" could have brought.

Experience With Germany

If that is so, then experience with a Germany which had no constituted authority left must be the strongest argument for retention of the Japanese Emperor, an authority which could command the immediate surrender of the far-spread Jap forces and could set up a new government to handle all internal Japanese questions. There cannot, surely, be any argument in favor of saddling ourselves with the full administration of Japan, if in fact, we have the personnel who could handle this.

That brings the question around to its proper basis; just what danger is there to us of a continuance of the imperial institution in Japan? Is Hirohito a prime war criminal? Was he one of the instigators of the war? Could he have prevented it, had he wanted to?

The position of the Japanese Emperor is an extremely difficult thing for a Westerner to understand or explain, and I can do no more here than condense the opinions of the best writers I can find on the question, Japanese, American and British.

All political activity in Japan is carried on in the Emperor's name. He does actually give his decision in all important questions. But he initiates no policies. He is in no sense a dictator. He does not enforce his personal preference, but makes his decision conform to the wishes of the strongest group in the state. He is properly posted as to this, and greatly helped towards his decision, by the advice of the four ministers of the Royal Household, of which the most important are the Lord Keeper of the Seal and the Imperial Household Minister.

The influence of these elderly and conservative palace ministers was constantly attacked by hot-headed young army officers in the years before the war, but it was not sufficient to block the war lords on their course to disaster. That is because the war party was far and away the strongest party in the nation, and the Emperor, very close to being the prisoner of the war lords today, as he was of the Shoguns up to 80 years ago, could only sanction their course. Once the tide turned decisively, and a peace party dared raise its voice, presumably amongst the Elder Statesmen, the Privy Council and the Household Ministers, the Emperor's

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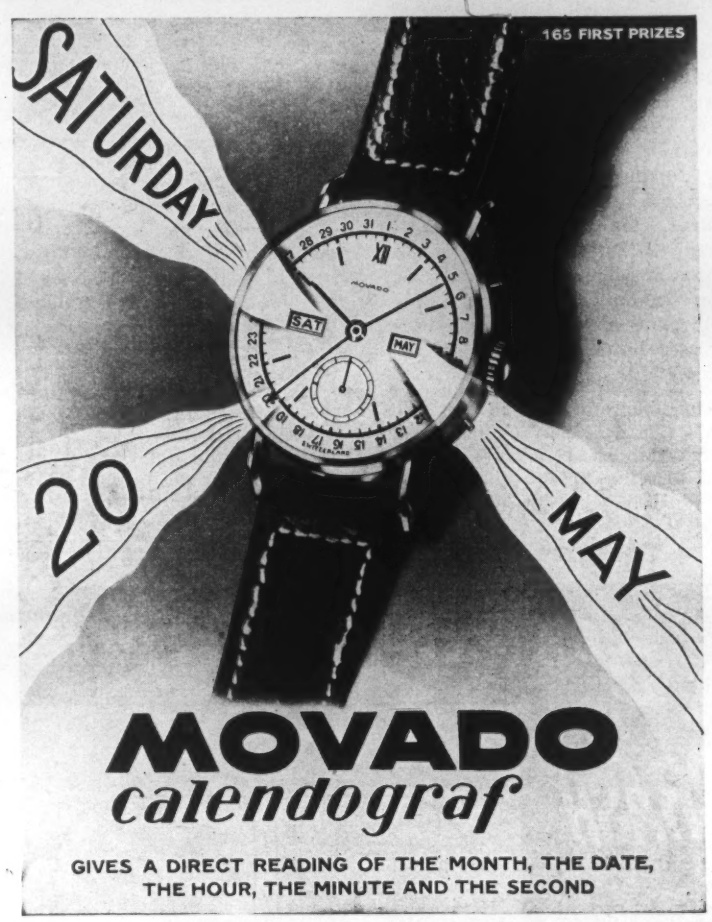

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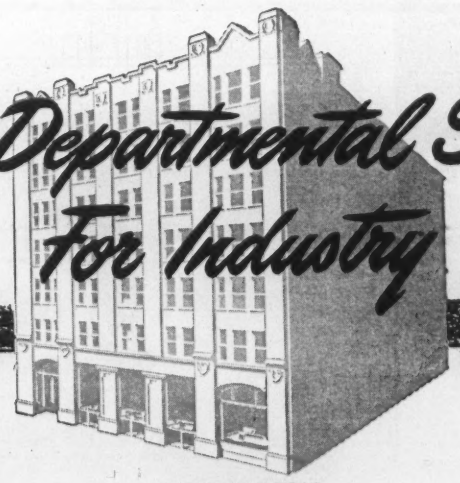

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decision reflected this view.

What can we expect of the imperial institution, and of Hirohito in particular, once the power of the war lords is smashed? The prospect is not quite so black as might be supposed from the experience of the past dozen years. It is rather astonishing to read now that the military were so unpopular in Japan during part of the 'twenties that officers dressed in civvies to be less conspicuous.

Civilians Had Their Day

With public opinion behind them, civilian cabinets pared the military budget year by year, and gained in power steadily until they dared, in 1930, to conclude the London Naval Treaty without consulting the Japanese naval staff.

This was the peak of civilian political power, and temerity. A strong reaction set in among the more chauvinistic officers to the spectacle of civilians defying the military. The latter's complete control of all matters of defence and special access to the Emperor on these, had always been a basic provision of modern Japanese politics. "Defence" had, indeed, usually been interpreted to include foreign affairs as well.

On this chauvinistic Jap reaction the world crisis must have had great influence. The sight of Britain floundering in a vast financial crisis; Russia wholly preoccupied with the Five-Year Plans; America engulfed in the great depression; and China struggling painfully through civil war towards a distant unity; must have presented an irresistible temptation to Japanese militarists. Here, surely, was their historic opportunity. Through a chain of assassinations, they put the civilian leaders in their place, and swiftly re-established their complete domination of cabinet and Emperor.

There seems no reason why this development should not be put in reverse by a defeat which will discredit the military leaders, and will place English-speaking, westernized business leaders in the key position of dealing with the American occupation authorities. It would, in fact be surprising if the psychological reaction among the people against the military were not much stronger after this ruinous defeat than it was after the last war, which was put down as a largely wasted opportunity. We don't have to place our confidence in this reaction, or in the "liberal" Japanese voices which will now be raised. But it would not do to encourage all non-militaristic forces in Japan.

There could very well be a great evolution in the position of the monarchy, too. On the whole it seems to me more likely that Hirohito, a sober, frugal, middle-aged man, will come out of the "Son of Heaven" role which has been officially fastened on him only during the past ten years, into the position of a constitutional monarch and real leader of his country, than that any violent social revolution should break out. And all in all a constitutional development of the monarchy would seem to be the healthiest solution for Japan.

As to the possibilities of "making over" the Japs into decent and peaceable members of the Far Eastern community, the outlook is heavily obscured, but not completely blacked-out. It has been proved in the past two generations that the Japanese people are extraordinarily receptive to ideas imported from the outside world. The clamping down of rigid "thought control" on the intellectuals and the people only proves how much the authorities feared this receptivity.

On a more famous occasion, and one quite as fateful for the Japanese nation, the authorities had been so afraid of this receptivity as to enforce a seclusion which cut the islands off from the changing world for nearly three centuries. The fear then was over the rapid progress which the Jesuits were making in Christianizing the population and many of the leaders.

What Defeat Will Do

After this defeat, everything argues that a stunned and bewildered people will be wide open to new ideas. The outcome will depend on what ideas are put before them, and how positively.

Passing from politics, what are the prospects of long-term security in the Potsdam formula, which confines the Japs to their four home islands, reserves certain strategic points for occupation as long as we see fit, and eliminates Japanese war industry?

We will scarcely count on any gratitude, or any solid transformation of the Japanese into a truly democratic nation, no matter how well we treat them. The only safe thing to expect will be implacable hatred, and patient waiting for the moment of revenge.

The Americans will have gripped the entire Pacific with their huge naval and air power. Russian power on the Asiatic mainland will be rapidly bolstered, with indications that it will follow closely the pattern set in Europe, with Manchuria as the Far Eastern Poland, Korea left "independent" like Austria, and North China penetrated and dominated somewhat in the manner of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. In the huge territory still left under Chiang Kai-shek's control, China should build up steadily, with American aid, to a great new power.

What chance of revenge will that leave the Japs? Have they not been ship-wrecked, like the Germans, on the tide of history? But wait! We must wrench our thinking out of its traditional forms, to try to comprehend the new world of possibilities opened up by the blinding flash over Hiroshima just a little over a week ago.

Could not the super power of atomic weapons give a small but highly developed nation like Japan a new opportunity for conquest? May they not already have begun to dream of another Pearl Harbor which would be the beginning and the ending of a future war of revenge? The idea is certainly no more fantastic than that Germany should have recovered to challenge half the world, just 20 years after Versailles—or that backward, secluded Japan should have been metamorphosed into a modern industrial giant in two generations, one of the most amazing stories in history.

Before secrecy was clamped down on the Anglo-American-Canadian experiments in atom-splitting, in 1941, the Japs, like the rest of the world, were in on the story of how atom bombardment was carried on in the giant cyclotron, how neutrons had been split away, and such isotopes as uranium 235 formed. They were reported building cyclotrons of their own, in 1940. Obviously, it will be one of our main concerns to hunt down their apparatus, and determine their progress in atomic science. The scientists whom they have had working on this problem should be considered among the most dangerous men in Japan, and interned where they can practise and learn no more.

We must similarly make an effort to secure the men who have been working on German blueprints for jet-propelled bombs, like the V-2. In this way our occupation force can at least ensure that Japan is held back for many years in this deadly race of science, until perhaps we can work out means whereby atomic weapons will be controlled by a world authority.

As one who observed the degree of unity which the nations of the world were able to reach at San Francisco, under the compulsion of this terrible war, and its terrible new rocket weapons, I cannot feel too hopeful that fear of atomic weapons will really drive us all together under the shelter of a world government during the 20 or 30 years of opportunity which we may have before the threat of war recurs.

Is the moral power and the political acumen in evidence, to match our scientific and engineering cleverness? Will the Americans be able to reconcile themselves, during that short time, to the idea of giving up their great navy, the Russians to giving up their great army, the British, French and Dutch their empires? Will social democrats be ready to lie down with communists, monarchists with republicans, Jew with Arab, Moslem with Hindu, German with Frenchman, Chinese with Japanese? There is only the terrible, compelling power of that ". . . or else" which makes one hope that this will really come about.

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Poland Soon Will Get Back Its Sea Legs

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

As a result of the war Poland will become the third maritime power in Europe. Her two main ports, Gdynia and Danzig, suffered serious war damage, but they are rapidly being put back in shape. When fully operating again they will have a capacity of eighteen and a half million tons of freight a year.

This is the first in a short series of articles by Mr. Davies written from Poland.

Zoppotti, Poland.

NOW it is so clear! An important country can not live without access to the sea. And yet the wise men of the world deprived Poland of a large seaboard after the first world war. True, a tiny slip of land with a prospective port was given Poland, and a corridor to that port. And here between 1928 and 1939 a large modern port was built with a capacity of eight and a half million tons of freight a year. This port was Gdynia. But to the east and west of it lay German lands, and the tenuous corridor from Poland to the Baltic was always under the threat of German occupation and finally was cut by the Germans and Gdynia fell.

Now Gdynia and Danzig and parts of East Prussia have been given to the Poles. Now Poland has firm access to the sea. New history begins. With the two ports of Gdynia and Danzig and with supplementary ports, Poland will become after Britain and France, and excepting Russia, the third maritime power in Europe.

What the fascists could not consume they destroyed. So with Gdynia. The city is badly damaged, although the enemy did not have time to blow it up and burn it. But the port is ruined. At the steamship dock where once the Gdynia-America liners docked on their trips to and from New York we stood surveying the wreckage. To the left were blasted warehouses, cranes, buildings. A ship lay sunken at a dock. Soviet trawlers monotonously kept cruising up and down the bay searching for mines (magnetic, acoustic and ordinary) sixty-four of which are known to have been planted and only six of which had, as yet, been found and blown up.

Couldn't Block Channel

In the main channel about a half a mile from the dock lay the Gneisenau. Although on the bottom, the huge 26,000 ton cruiser still had its deck high above the water, and from the towers guns threateningly pointed landwards, still seemed ready for action. The Germans scuttled the ship to block the harbor. But they failed; an auxiliary forty-yard wide channel was already open to the west of the battleship.

Will the Gneisenau be raised, we asked? The port captain shrugged his shoulders. "It is very difficult," he said, "the whole ship is mined so it is dangerous to approach it. Probably it will have to be cut into segments to be removed." Still, if this correspondent's knowledge of Russian ability in improvisation serves him right, then the ship will be raised by the Russians and for their use; Time will tell.

To the right of the dock the harbor presented a better appearance. Here there seemed to be less wreckage although the seawall was blasted in many places giving access to the waves which threatened any ships moored on this side. On the dock three cranes had already been repaired. They can handle six hundred tons of freight an hour, 7,200 a day, or the content of a good sized freighter. Their first job was loading coal for Sweden. The railway had been repaired and the first trainloads of coal from Silesia were arriving even as we inspected the port.

Once the mines are cleared, Gdynia will revive. Before the end of the summer it should be handling fifteen to twenty thousand tons a day, by winter twice that much.

Danzig is just the reverse of Gdynia. Here the city is completely smashed, the port intact. I recall having been in Danzig, now Gdansk, more than ten years ago. At that time I wandered over the narrow streets of the old city marvelling at the excellent state of preservation of the old guild structures, of the mediaeval stores and meeting halls and palaces. All that is gone. Almost nothing of Danzig's rarities can be rebuilt. And it is interesting that in this case too the Germans have done the destruction. They burned the city house by house, and finished whatever was left undone by Soviet and Polish and British bombs and artillery. But they had no time to blow up the port.

We drove over miles and miles of port installations. Here too they made an effort to block the main channel by sinking the freighter "Africana". It was thought that more than a month would have to be spent in raising the ship. The Soviet ship salvage organization "Epron" raised it in two and a half days. The "Africana" now stands to one side, still water logged. But the channel is clear; there are no mines. Ships are coming in.

The first steamer to make Gdansk after liberation was the Soviet five thousand tonner Vishera from Leningrad. Following the Soviet steamer, Swedish and Finnish ships came in for coal. Traffic with the world outside the Baltic is expected to be open by the end of summer when the mine fields in the Skagerrak and the Kiel Canal have been cleared away by the British.

Port for Ukraine

The Gdansk channel is narrow and long and the city's docks spread for many miles. Near the sea, on the channel side away from the main installations, is the island of Westerplatte where 200 Poles held out eight days in 1939 against all German attacks. They have become known as the Heroes of Westerplatte.

Gdansk and Gdynia will give Poland a freight capacity in major ports of eighteen and a half million tons a year. Poland herself has no need for so much freight. But the two ports offer convenient export outlets for Czechoslovak products, for Western Ukrainian goods, for manufactures and agricultural products of Hungary and even Rumania, and possibly Austria. Poland will become a link between all these countries and her transportation lines will take on new importance and will stretch into new directions. The Polish Slavs will service with their ports—returned to them by Slavs—the Slavic countries.

To have a seaboard is a satisfactory thing. But a seaboard must be "worked". This is the problem of Poland now. Gdynia is slowly returning to life. Gdansk is still quite dead. Of its hundred thousand Germans, all that are now left, few will remain within a short time. They are going to Germany. At the time of our visit there were only 25,000 Poles in Gdansk. Yet tens of thousands are needed. There are plans to bring them.

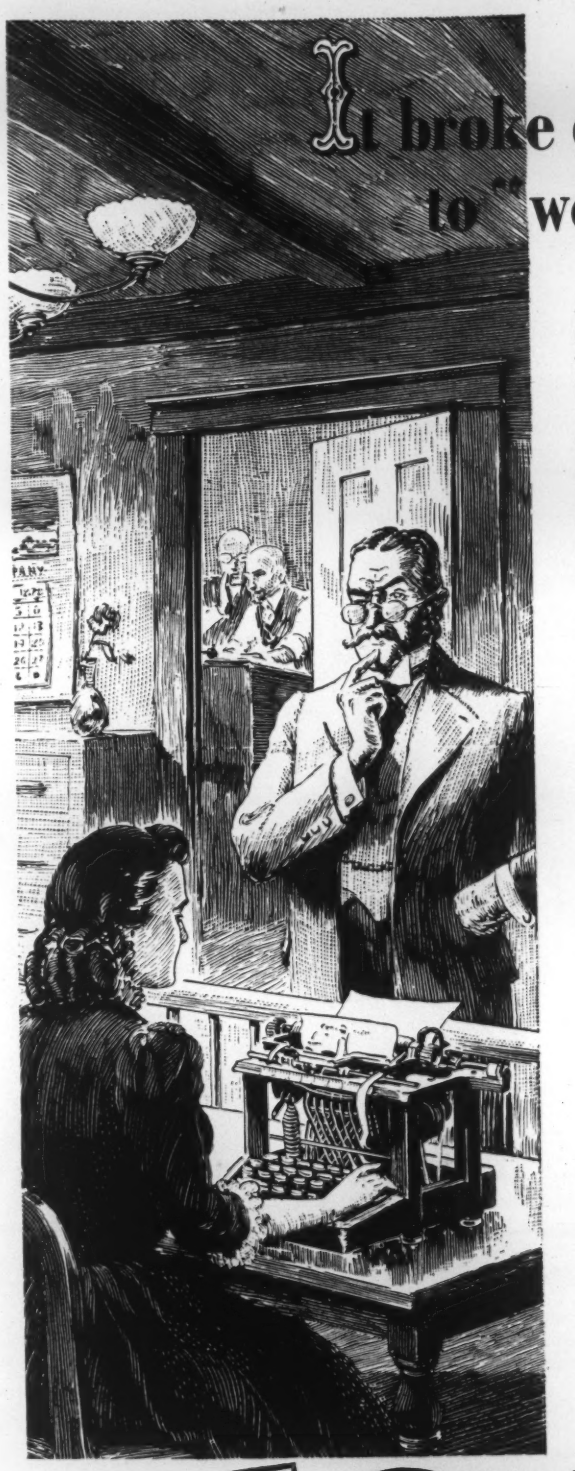
More than fifty thousand Lodz families will help rebuild Gdansk. Of them, one thousand families are already there. They will all be volunteers, pioneers.

Altogether 250,000 repatriates will come from other parts of Poland and from among those Poles who were left in areas ceded to the U. S. S. R. and who chose to go to Poland. These people will rebuild Gdansk and Gdynia, will work the docks, and will settle the farmlands in the vicinity and along the seaboard.

The Germans? "They will be expelled." This is the answer one hears from every Pole in Gdansk, in Gdynia, in Zoppotti.

"Why shall we be forced to expel the Germans?" one young Pole asked and then replied himself: "On our part it will not be revenge. The Polish people after the Jews have suffered most. Whole cities have been destroyed: Warsaw, Gdansk, Elblong, Torun, thousands of villages have been burned. We have a right to revenge. But we shall not use it. It is the needs of our state that call upon us to expel the Germans. The very existence of our state demands this expulsion. We have had enough historic lessons.

So the Poles have come back to the sea. Soon Polish ships will again ply the seven seas. Soon Polish sailors will again come to New York, to Montreal.



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By Ti-Jos

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THE LONDON LETTER

Labor Will Have Some Sleepless Nights With a Very Cross Baby

By P. O'D.

THE recent spectacular victory of the Labor Party in Britain is still causing people to catch their breath and rub their eyes, and to ask themselves how it can have happened. Various reasons are being given, one of which is undoubtedly war-weariness.

Rightly or wrongly the Conservative Party is regarded as having its gaze directed chiefly abroad to the international activities and responsibilities of the nation. This does not mean that the Socialists are indifferent to such duties and undertakings. It certainly doesn't mean that there will be the slightest slackening in the struggle against Japan. But in the main the socialists have concentrated on domestic issues.

The vast body of the electors—especially those in the Forces—are turning eagerly to the same themes. They are fed up with war and foreigners. They want to get back to their homes, to their jobs, and to normal life again. And they are greatly concerned about the conditions of that return.

The Socialists in their campaign directed their appeals very shrewdly to this feeling. They went on pounding away at their plans for a new and better Britain—however vague and utopian many of these plans may be—while the Conservatives devoted far too much time to fierce attacks on their opponents.

Built Up Own Case

These proved to be bad tactics. The public was bored and unimpressed. That great barrister Lord Carson once said that he owed his success at the Bar largely to the fact that he spent as little time as possible attacking the other fellow's case and as much as possible presenting his own. The Socialists acted on this sound principle. The Conservatives didn't.

Now that the Socialists are in—with an over-all majority for the first time in their history—people are wondering how they are going to handle the job. So, too, are some of their leaders, no doubt, with a certain sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach perhaps, as they contemplate the magnitude of their task. No government has ever faced a greater, and they face it alone.

Even the size of their majority is in itself something of a handicap, for it will make it all the more difficult for the wise and experienced men among them — and there are quite a few—to exercise a proper control over their own "wild men." There are more than a few of these, and in all degrees of wildness.

It is likely that many a Conservative stalwart while ruefully rubbing his bruises, finds a good deal of grim consolation in the thought that now it is the Socialists who will have to do the worrying, and will have to stand the racket for everything that goes wrong. And plenty of things will go wrong. Not even a government of archangels, apostles, and sages could prevent it. The Socialists have been left with the baby, a large, hungry, damp, and obstreperous baby. They are going to have a lot of sleepless nights.

Houses in Parks?

Lord Latham, the leader of the London County Council, is certainly very thorough-going in his Socialist views. The other day in the House of Lords he proposed that temporary houses should be erected in the parks of London—Hyde Park, for instance. He said he could see nothing sacrosanct in the so-called Royal Parks, and no good reason why they should not be devoted to so worthy and democratic a purpose.

He was followed by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, not at all a Socialist, but the harassed chairman of the Housing Committee of Kensington Borough, who said that they didn't know where to turn for sites. He asked that they should be permitted to use "just a little piece" of Kensington Gardens—you know, where Peter Pan used to live—so that they might put up 50 temporary dwellings for very carefully selected tenants, who could be guaranteed not to injure the trees and flowers.

These pleas give some idea of the difficulties of the housing problem in London. To many people it will no doubt seem more important that people should be comfortably housed than that even Royal Parks should be beautiful. But there are other considerations, as Lord Samuel pointed out, and chief among them "the dignity and seemliness of London as the capital of Great Britain and the Empire". In this their lordships very sensibly concurred. The beauty of London is an important national asset.

Charter for the Arts

Very welcome news for lovers of the arts in this country is that C.E.M.A., the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts, is to be continued under a new name and under slightly different auspices, but on the same general principles and with the help of the State. But not too much help, as Lord Keynes, its chairman, is careful to point out. Too much help can be as bad as too little. As Lord Keynes puts it, "the arts must reject the vow of obedience".

During the war against Germany C.E.M.A. did invaluable work in assisting and coordinating artistic enterprises of all kinds. It helped to maintain them in London through times of immense difficulty, and it did work of even more importance perhaps in taking art out into the Provinces, very often to places where there was thought to be no real demand for it and little likelihood of adequate response.

Cynics scoffed at first, but experience proved that they were utterly wrong. In fact, it is the magnificence of the general response that is the chief argument for the continuance of C.E.M.A. as a permanent institution. At last the old reproach is to be removed that the State in this country does nothing for art.

The new title of C.E.M.A. is to be the Arts Council of Great Britain, and it is to pass from the care of the Ministry of Education to that of the Treasury. It is, however, to be an independent body incorporated under charter. It will receive a certain amount of financial assistance from the Government, but it will not be a Government Department.

It will go its own way, with the minimum of interference from above, and itself exercising the minimum of influence below. Its aim is to encourage, not control. Art must always remain very largely an individual affair.

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But "Canada Approved" Is Being Approved

By REED C. ELLISON

The other side of the picture on Canada Approved flour. Mr. Ellison, who is a well-known Western miller, takes exception to an article in which Frank B. Robinson discussed Canada Approved flour and noted that this effort to introduce a flour with more nutritional value to Canada wasn't meeting with success.

The writer points out that those in the milling and baking industries who have really endorsed the new departure have been quite gratified with public acceptance and believe that the biggest complaint is against sections of the industries which have been antagonistic.

SOME time ago in SATURDAY NIGHT Frank B. Robinson discussed Canada Approved flour (Jan. 13—"But Canada Approved Flour Isn't Approved"). He presented a very one-sided case, and one which in some instances was based on inaccuracies.

There are today two common methods of adding to the nutritional value of flour. One, the "Canada Approved" way, by changing the milling process, retains in the flour vitamins ordinarily lost in processing. The second way, the one in use in the United States, is to add synthetic vitamins to the flour.

Mr. Robinson ardently supports the latter plan and makes out an extensive case against Canada Approved. But the "Canada Approved" picture is not nearly so gloomy as the reader would deduce.

As Mr. Robinson says, there is not as yet a general demand for Canada Approved flour or bread. But there is no reason for the sweeping deductions which he takes from the fact and which he summarizes as a "vote of non-confidence".

There are very good, and by no means unexpected, reasons why Canada Approved is not universally popular as yet. For one thing, early efforts did not provide the public with a uniform, good quality Canada Approved flour. There were some inferior shipments. Again, the majority of people are more concerned with taste, appearance and cost of food than with vitamins and minerals and their natural tendency is to stay with the product to which they are accustomed. Thirdly, there has been no forceful and consistent advertising campaign on a national scale to acquaint the public with the Canada Approved program. Three reasons which in themselves make for slow public adoption.

There is a section of the milling and baking industry which doesn't look with favor on the use of Canada Approved flour. But those of us in that section which is favorable see nothing in the public reception so far which can be looked on as anything in the way of a "vote of non-confidence". Our experience with our customers is that they are just as satisfied, and in some cases more satisfied.

"Antis" Favor Synthetics

We would say that any vote of non-confidence that is on the record has been registered by those who would seek to encourage the commercial use of synthetic vitamins under government endorsation and regulations, by those who were provided with poor quality Canada Approved flour, and by those millers and bakers who were never converted to the feasibility of a government program which seemed to call for the use of a product which was somewhat removed from the standards by which flour and bread had been judged in our country since the turn of the century.

One erroneous and very important impression which Mr. Robinson's article tended to leave is that Britain is not favorably disposed to the Canada Approved program, but this is not so.

The fact is that Britain today is using a flour of an 80% extraction which roughly approximates our Canada Approved (but does not have the whiteness or baking qualities of our good grades). Flour which we are shipping to England does have a small amount of thiamin added, but it should be pointed out that the percentage of our flour figuring in the baking of British bread is very small and that not more than 12% of Canadian flour may be added to the flour ground there *for all purposes*.

It might also be pointed out that while Britain at the start of the war experimented with adding Vitamin B-1 it soon changed over to higher-extraction milling, starting with the very high figure of 85%. Later, when to produce a whiter and more acceptable bread for English appetites the average milling extraction was reduced to 80%, with a consequent decrease in vitamin and mineral content, there was no step taken to make up the loss with synthetic vitamins.

There is also in Mr. Robinson's article a claim, based on a submission by Dr. R. K. Lamour of the University of Saskatchewan, that if the rest of the world adopted our Canada Approved method of milling it would undoubtedly become less fastidious about color, fine texture and baking performance and that this would lessen the need for use of Canadian wheat for blending purposes. Here, Mr. Robinson and Dr. Lamour are decidedly in error.

In the first place it has been found entirely possible to produce a Canada Approved flour which meets established standards of baking quality and which gives a loaf of satisfactory color, texture and palatability—and which also retains from two to two and a half times as much of the B-1 vitamin as found in ordinary second patent bakers flour and four times as much as found in household flour. Such a flour is being produced and used in Canada now, and in some areas it represents a high percentage of the total flour consumed.

Wouldn't Lessen Demand

The other statement, that a higher per cent of extraction would lessen the need for Canadian wheat in the world market is definitely inaccurate. There is every good reason to believe that the effect would be the opposite. Importing countries, such as England, which have a domestic production of soft wheats or which use soft wheats from other countries, are able to use these wheats satisfactorily only by incorporating with them a proportion of strong wheats such as Manitoba springs. The longer the extraction of soft wheat the more necessary it becomes to have hard wheat for blending.

On a 72% extraction, British mills have demonstrated that they can get along with a very small percentage of Manitoba in their grists (especially where there is available some particularly good Argentine or other wheat). On a 78% or 80% extraction basis a larger percentage of Canadian wheat obviously is required to make an acceptable loaf, and this percentage is set at 50% as an absolute minimum.

To clear up any misunderstanding it should be mentioned that while the United States' plan of fortifying flour is based on the assumption that there is a dietary emergency in the country, no such emergency is admitted in Canada. All that has been looked for in this country is for millers to produce a product that would retain more of the natural vitamins and minerals of the wheat and still make a white flour, and those close to the subject have not seen a need for anything more. To quote Dr. L. B. Pett, Head of the Nutrition Services of the Department of Health and Welfare for the Dominion:

"The Purpose of the present regulations, as laid down by the Department of Health and Welfare, was to give stability and guidance to industry in the manufacture and sale of new products which would not be open to the criticism admitted as valid in the case

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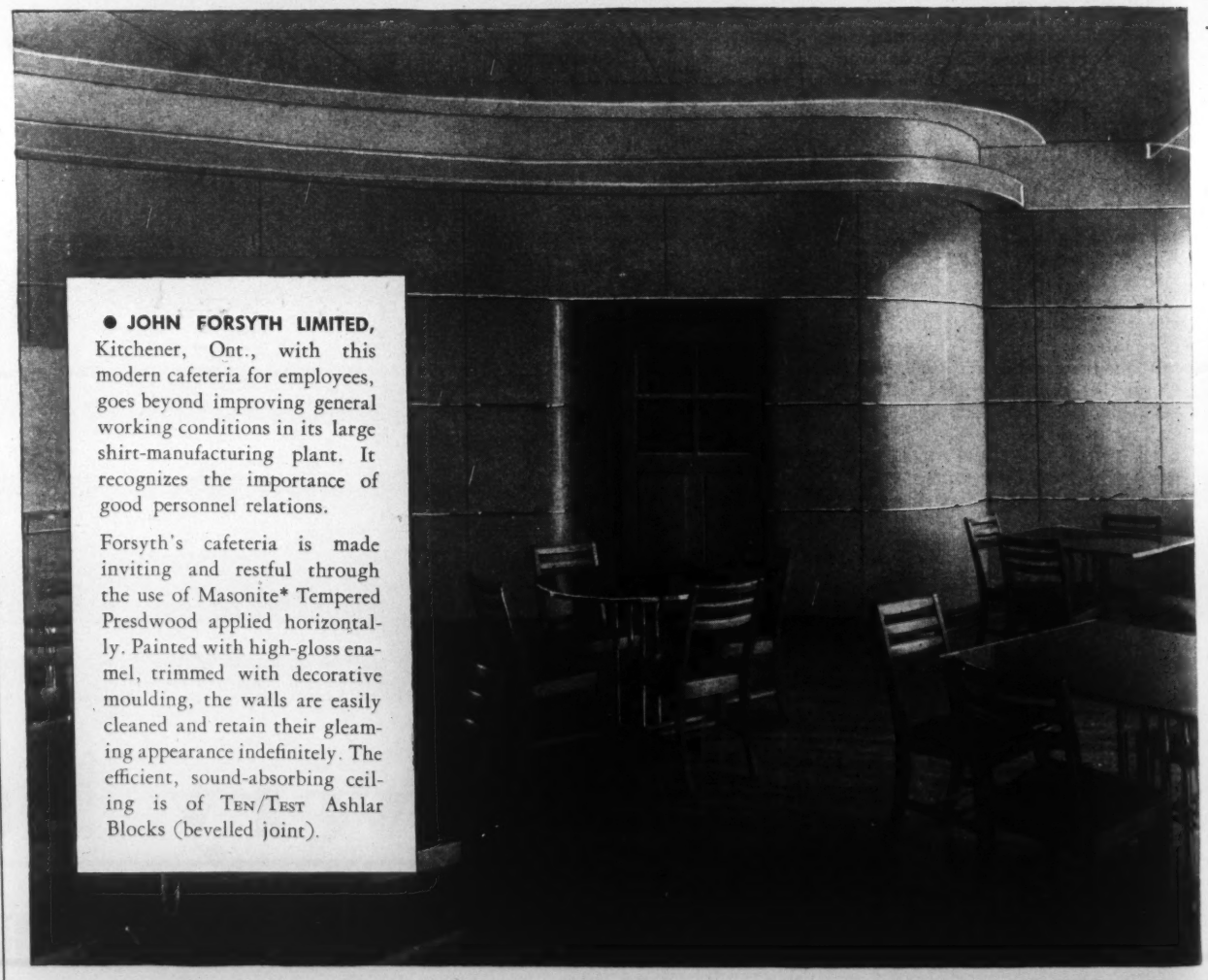

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of the usual forms of white flour and bread. Furthermore, the purchasing consumer was in danger of being victimized by excessive exploitation of vitamins generally. It was expected that the food supply of this country would be improved by these new foods but there was no thought that they would solve all nutritional problems. From these standpoints, substantial progress has been achieved without additional cost to the consumer."

As a last point it is worth noting that while the system in use in the United States is to add a certain few synthetic vitamins, under the Canada Approved process a wide *variety* of natural vitamins is retained.

Millers and bakers still have a wonderful opportunity of making an important contribution to the welfare of the nation and without added expense to anyone. The fact that certain mills are producing an acceptable Vitamin B White flour in increasing quantities suggests that other mills, whose experience has not been quite so fortunate, might depart from their adamant stand against Canada Approved flour which they have held from the beginning of the program and lend their weight to the success of it.

As it is today probably 90 per cent of the bread consumed in Canada is made from flour from which most of the vitamins have been removed.

Politics May Swirl But Tangier Enjoys Life

By GEORGE GREAVES

The position of Tangier in post-war politics is not at present clear, but while its stores are overloaded with luxuries — obtainable at a price — and it has become a leave centre for British and American servicemen, the feverish cross currents of political strategy continue.

Britain and the United States undoubtedly intend to play a larger part in the future administration of Tangier than they did before the war, but the attitude of Russia is still a matter of speculation.

Tangier.

TANGIER, that pre-war sunshine paradise for tourists, is once more in the news. Its future is being excitedly discussed by its 100,000 inhabitants, composed of nationals of every race, color and creed.

Burly Arabs gesticulate about it in the cafés with European friends while sipping their glasses of sweetened mint tea. Only the Germans are absent, the final batch having lately been expelled by the Spanish authorities on the instigation of the Anglo-American Legation.

Where previously stiff-backed Nazis strutted about with their expensively dressed fraus or women friends, today British leave parties from neighbouring Gibraltar and U. S. airmen, in their smartly cut off-duty khaki dress wander around the town and native quarters mobbed by numerous Arab touts all eager to offer some exotic and more or less illicit attraction.

Overhead American planes taking back to the United States troops from France and Italy hum incessantly.

Meanwhile the boom continues. All the shops are bursting with every possible luxury. Great Britain sends whiskies, furs, diamonds and perfumery, the United States and the Argentine foodstuffs of every description, Spain textiles of all kinds, Switzerland watches by the million from $7 unknown makes to $500 chronometers and thousands of pieces of artificial silk and embroidery.

Everything For a Price

Gibraltar adds its grain of salt with the smuggling on a fairly large scale of "Naafi" goods, from tea to cigarettes. Everything is obtainable at a price—the millionaire's price. The wealthy live luxuriously, the poorer Spanish inhabitants and Arab population exist miserably on their meagre wages.

The terrible drought has increased still more the hardship, and the death-roll during the coming Arab religious festival of Ramazan, which this year falls in August, the hottest month, is expected to be very high.

During 30 days the Arab only eats between sunset and sunrise, and his already low physical condition cannot stand the extra strain.

Tangier continues to be the oasis in a desert and the distributing centre for the large scale contraband that leaves by every road, rail, steamship, fishing-boat or plane going to French Morocco, Algeria and Metropolitan Spain.

The necessities of life go to French Morocco and Algeria, the luxuries to Spain. The price of land and property has soared to fantastic height. Nervous Spanish capitalists and high Spanish officials who have amassed enormous fortunes during many years of hectic black-marketing, smuggle out their millions to Tangier, the one remaining free market in the Western Hemisphere.

There they convert their pesetas into gold, diamonds, land, houses or foreign currencies, thus complicating still more the labours of the Anglo-American economic warfare staffs charged with the mission of running to earth hidden Axis capital and loot.

While this mad-hat life of the town continues the political jockeying for positions in this vitally strategic zone rapidly reaches its zenith. Spain, with the largest European colony in the zone, finds herself in the difficult position of having seized something she now realizes she must hand back and is trying feverishly to extricate herself from her predicament with as little loss of face as possible. After five years of ruthless exploitation of the zone by imposing new and heavy taxation and illegal fines on all and sundry, while simultaneously abandoning completely its upkeep, she now hurriedly starts repairing roads and public buildings, abolishing taxes, cancelling fines, in a last-minute attempt to justify herself.

Great Britain, besides its Consulate-General, runs an important Press department, which, in the near future, will be replaced by a branch of the British Council. Her interest in the future of Tangier is evident from the arrival of an air attaché.

France, with her magnificent legation in the centre of the town, strives hard to regain her previous predominant position and to unite her colony, still tainted in parts by Vichy virus.

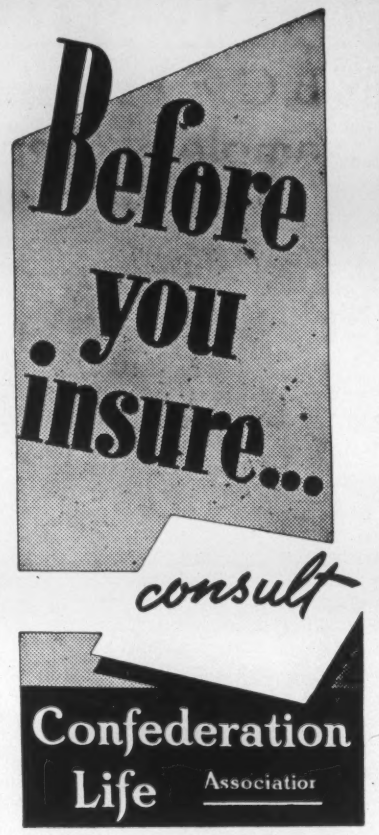
Knowledgeable circles consider that in spite of Spain's bad behaviour Great Britain and the United States do not intend to treat her too harshly in Tangier.

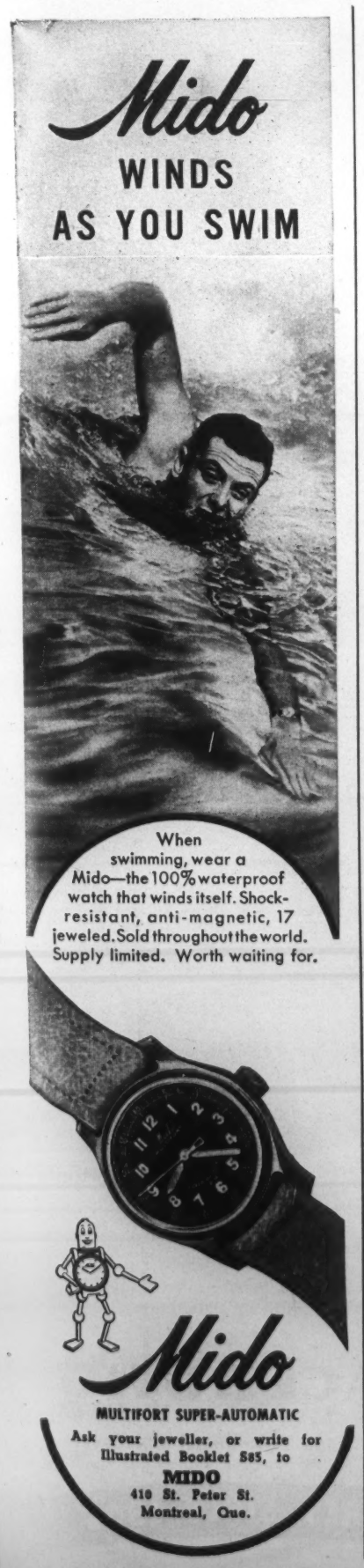
Russia's participation may alter this point of view. France's wish for the status quo of 1940, under which for all practical purposes, Tangier was merely an extension of the French Empire, with the majority of administrative departments, as likewise the whole Moslem and Jewish communities, under her control is today mere wishful thinking.

Both Great Britain and the United States working in the closest co-operation, intend, undoubtedly, to take a leading part in the future administration of the international zone. Previously, Great Britain was satisfied with controlling the finances of the zone and serving as a steadying influence between the conflicting ambitions of France and Spain, each anxious to assimilate Tangier in their respective protectorates.

It is expected here that the final settlement will be an an international administration, with France, Spain and Italy losing ground to Great Britain and the United States. The actual setting up will probably be preceded by an interim period, during which Allied military forces will be garrisoned in the zone for policing.

Regarding Russia's future position, there is speculation whether she is really interested in the Tangier question or is merely putting in her claim to serve as a lever in the settlement of the eastern end of the Mediterranean.

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

N.B.C.'s Experiment in Education Example of Trend in Television

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

MOST significant, it seems to me, is the news from N.B.C.'s vice-president in charge of television, John F. Royal, that his company will cooperate with New York's Board of Education in providing instruction by television to selected groups of New York's school-children, ages 11 to 15.

There not being any television receiving sets in the schools yet, the children will be taken in groups of 50 to the N.B.C.'s television studios, where television will be used to teach notable scientific experiments of history so that the children may see as well as hear about them. Leading scientists will be invited to help prepare suitable material. After the broadcasts the reactions of teachers and pupils will be studied to determine what changes must be made in the programs to make them more effective educationally.

My information is that this method of bringing groups to the television studio, followed by the showing of television programs in moving picture theatres will precede by some months, or even years, the time when you and I and every working Joe Doakes will have a television set in his own home.

This is written despite announcements in the New York press this week that a company is preparing television sets that will sell at $100 each, as well as a de luxe set to be sold at $400.

AT THE Canadian Open Golf Championship matches recently held at Thornhill Golf Club, just outside Toronto, the war invention known as "Walkie-Talkie" was used for the first time in Canada for broadcasting a peace-time event. A broadcast booth was set up at the greenkeeper's house where an engineer was located. Outside the house there was a 20 foot tower with extending antenna. This picked up the short-wave sending of commentators Joe Chrysdale and Hal Kelly who were out on the links with "Walkie-Talkies", describing the game, shot by shot. The broadcast was then relayed to the University Ave. studios of CKEY and out to the listeners.

When this system of broadcasting actual happenings is perfected it is going to make radio listening far more interesting. The "actuality" broadcast which was so fascinating in the earlier days of broadcasting has for some unknown reason been avoided in recent years. The advent of the "Walkie-Talkie" may bring it back.

FRED JACKSON, who used to be a sports writer on a Toronto paper, writes an interesting article in the *Maple Leaf*, organ of the Canadian army overseas, on the visit to England of Bob Hope and Jerry Colonna. Jackson writes that trying to pin Hope down longer than 60 seconds is harder than watching all the acts in a three-ringed circus. "Hope talked with one hand, signed his name with the other, and in between wrestled with things on his plate. He scribbled on hotel stationery, classy-looking autograph books, cigarette boxes and even cigarette cases."

Hope intends to write a second book. Jackson says, "Like the original manuscript, it will be written without the aid of a ghost-writer." This will be news to all those who were sure that Hope didn't write a line of "I Never Left Home". This book, by the way, sold 2,800,000 copies, and has netted the U.S. National War Fund $160,000 to date.

I HAD a letter last week from Mel Keay, of Toronto, who has been assisting in the production of Air Force shows for the Canadian Auxiliary Services overseas. He writes that since the war started six R.C.A.F. concert parties have been maintained overseas. They are called "Blackouts", "All Clear", "W-Debs", "Tarmacs", "Swingtime" and "Airscrews". They have played 1180 performances to something like 603,000 serving and civilian personnel in the British Isles and on the continent.

"I have been able to see some good London shows," Keay writes. "Saw the Lunts, also Vivien Leigh in "Skin of Your Teeth". Hardly bother to see any movies nowadays, as there is always a good show to see in London. We are sending the 'W-Debs' to Germany this month, and 'Blackouts' are coming back after a successful tour."

WHILE she may not be so well known in the rest of Canada, to Ontario listeners Mrs. Kate Aitken is regarded as one of the favorite commentators on things that matter to women. Recently Mrs. Aitken has been in Great Britain, at the invitation of the British Minister of Food. She writes that she has been trying to get over to France so that she might visit the camps where homeless and hungry Europeans are being cared for. Some of these are located near Paris. Mrs. Aitken hopes to return to Canada around the middle of August and will be heard regularly on CFRB at 10.30 a.m. Monday to Friday.

CANADIAN listeners who were looking forward to hearing the distinguished British singer, Maggie Teyte, will be disappointed to learn that illness has forced a temporary cancellation of her trip to the United States. She was booked to sing on the "Telephone Hour". There are reports that she may be able to sail for the United States around the middle of August, however.

THIS listener finds most stimulating the book reviews provided by the C.B.C. Currently, Dr. G. G. Sedgewick, head of the English department of the University of British Columbia, is reviewing books. Not long ago John Coulter did a series. The plan of the C.B.C. in spreading these reviews across Canada is a good one. There are many able book reviewers in Canada. All should have a fair chance to do at least four broadcasts.

YOU may have been listening two or three weeks ago to Stokowski playing from the Hollywood Bowl, and you may have wondered why the slight gap in the program. It was caused by a low-flying plane. It crossed the Bowl just when Stokowski was playing the final number on the show. Never one to mix the sounds of an internal combustion engine with symphonic music, Stokowski batonned the orchestra to a standstill until the plane went by.

THOSE listeners who recall the series called "Portrait of a Woman" will be interested to know that the author, Alan King, has taken up short-story writing for publications, and has sold his first story to a Canadian publication. It will be published in the fall. King has written some very fine radio plays. He will probably find that writing for publication is more profitable than writing for radio. Morley Callaghan is one Canadian author who won't write for radio, because it doesn't pay enough. Lister Sinclair, on the other hand, found writing for radio so remunerative he has left his teaching work at the University of Toronto to take up writing for radio as a profession.

THOSE who like good drama on the air will be pleased to learn that Helen Hayes has been signed to do a series starting September 8, for C.B.S. A poll is being conducted in leading department stores throughout the country to find out what plays they would like Miss Hayes to do. The listeners will probably demand "What Every Woman Knows", "Harriet" and "Victoria Regina".

FINALLY: Don Ameche won't be back with the Edgar Bergen show in the fall, but will star in a show of his own. . . Lowell Thomas has launched a new series of newspaper articles on his overseas trip. . . Hedda Hopper will move her show to Monday at 8.15 p.m. E.D.T. beginning Sept. 10 . . . Ilka Chase is expected to launch her own program of chatter on the Mutual network early in September. . . Dave Elman's "Auction Gallery" is attracting a big audience on Mutual. . . Reginald Stewart, conductor of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, will bring his orchestra to Toronto in September. . . Sir Ernest MacMillan, home from Australia, took a plane to Montreal 15 minutes after he arrived in Toronto, to conduct an orchestra from the Chalet on the Mountain. . . Mayor LaGuardia has had many offers to become a radio commentator after he leaves New York's City Hall. One breakfast food offered him $1750 a broadcast to read the funnies over the air.

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THE BOOKSHELF

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Kruger, Rhodes and a Black King Strove Madly for Long Years

AGAINST THESE THREE by Stuart Cloete. (Collins, $4.00.)

BLOOD and tears in vast measure were poured out before the Dominion of South Africa became a full and free partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations with Jan Christian Smuts as the man of destiny. Three mighty figures arose, each intent on realizing an impossible dream. They strove and struggled against time and fate until all three were broken.

Kruger wanted Africa fashioned to Boer ideals; a pastoral way of life in which money would not count, a land governed after the manner of patriarchal Israel. He and all like him were rooted and grounded in the Old Testament, believing that the children of Ham were destined only for slavery to Shem and Japhet. They admitted no knowledge outside the Bible. When the holy writings mentioned "the corners of the earth" that was proof sufficient that the world was not round. Railways were not mentioned in the Bible, therefore they must be inventions of the Devil.

In parallel with this resolute obscurantism the Boers had all the merits of pioneers facing the hostile environment of wild beasts and wilder men. They were strong, laborious, loyal to their families and friends, and if their sense of justice were violated, mighty haters before the Lord.

Then in ancient, volcanic clay-drifts diamonds were discovered. Later rich gold deposits were found and the riff-raff of the outer world flowed northward from Cape Town. But high above the riff-raff rode a young Englishman of indifferent health named Cecil Rhodes, with the hot belief that money was power, and that power should be applied in making the British Empire a world-wide agent of law and order and decency; so powerful that it could compel universal peace.

Between Kruger and Rhodes mutual sympathy was impossible. The rugged Boer saw in Rhodes the Devil himself, going to and fro in the earth and walking up and down in it. The Englishman saw only ignorance and stupid obstinacy immured in solid flesh. On the outskirts of the two civilizations stood a black King with an army of vigorous and frenzied warriors and a burning hatred of all whites.

This is the setting for Mr. Cloete's story of plot and counterplot, of uneasy peace and of desperate wars. His manner of telling the tale is by no means academic and detached. He is as variable as a newsreel with flashbacks, and his prose is often breathless. But it is interesting, famously so, even when the reader suspects his enthusiasms and wonders if the picture is fair. But perhaps a cold and measured style is unsuited to a theme so persistently hot and uneven. On the whole, this is a notable book.

• •

Inside a War Plant

OF TASKS ACCOMPLISHED, by Charles Clay; for the Dominion Bridge Company, Montreal.

WHAT goes on in war plants? Now that some of the security clamps on tongue and pen are loosened the Dominion Bridge Company presents for public view a quarto picture book, with text by Charles Clay, giving a general idea of what has been doing in its eight plants across Canada during the past five years.

From its normal custom the Company turned to shipbuilding and repairing, to the construction of engines, boilers and condensers, to the production of cartridge cases and shells, anti-air-craft guns and naval ordnance—and all at speed.

For the battle of the Atlantic against the submarine was long and bitter. But for the fiery resolution of industrialists in Canada, in the United States and in Great Britain it might easily have been lost. When a Canadian firm produced a steel ship of 10,000 tons from keel to masthead in 58 days, and kept on doing it, "something new had been added" to Canadian industry.

The book is crowded with dramatic photographs illustrating every phase of the Company's activities both for war and peace. Certainly it stimulates the national pride of Canadians who had nothing to do with it, save to hope and pray for a good ending to a desperate fight.

• •

A Bilingual Treasure

MILITARY DICTIONARY; English-French and French-English. (King's Printer, Ottawa $10.00.)

A BILINGUAL nation with a bilingual army certainly needed a bilingual military dictionary. Here it is, to admiration, prepared by the Army Language Bureau of the Canadian General Staff under direction of Col. J. H. Chabelle and Major Pierre Daviault and published by the Government. There was a time when French military terms were transferred holus-bolus into English. Words like captain, lieutenant, major, colonel, infantry, cavalry, artillery, flank, salient, bastion and a thousand others are common to both tongues. What about piat, bazooka, radar, jeep and ten thousand other words in English, or in American slang, born of new weapons, new organizations? Here the editors had their work cut out for them. It's all very well to say that a jeep is a *voiture tous terrains*, but much easier merely to transfer the word bodily to French. Then in the multitudinous words of mechanized warfare—150 of them are listed—the translations were difficult. A "petticoat valve" is rendered *appendice auxiliaire pour rechange de soupage*. Maybe that too will slip unchanged into French.

The book has 498 pages of English-French and 446 of French-English. Then it goes into a rash of Appendices, all most useful, and not to soldiers alone. The summary of French Grammar is one, of English Grammar another. And there are tables of idioms which any student will clasp to his heart. "To beat about the bush" is *Tourner autour du pot*.

Altogether, a dictionary that is bigger than its aim; useful in any library.

• •

A Note of Regret

DONALD G. FRENCH will be missed. He served the publishing house McClelland & Stewart as literary editor for twenty-five years, stimulated and encouraged Canadian writers in public and private and did much to recruit a body of readers for their work. He was the founder of the Canadian Literature Club of Toronto which for many years has stirred up interest in our national books and writers. He was a man of outer hesitations and of inner resolution and enthusiasm who considered his daily work as a pleasant hobby; perhaps also a mission. Workers of that kidney are all too few.

• •

Ryerson Fiction Award

THE Ryerson Press is announcing its fifth annual competition for fiction manuscripts, the award being $1,000 for book rights only. All other rights are reserved to the author.

The judges will be three; one from the publishing house, one nominated by the Canadian Authors' Association and a third to be named by the other two. An eligible manuscript must not be shorter than 50,000 words, or longer than 150,000. Entries may be received until March 1, 1946. Further conditions may be obtained from the Ryerson Press, 299 Queen Street, Toronto.

• •

Macmillan Prizes

PRIZES for fiction and non-fiction manuscripts were offered by Macmillans in 1943 for competition by service men not over 35 years of age.

The New York office winners were Sergeant Josiah E. Greene with the novel "Not in our Stars" and Staff Sergeant Spencer Logan with a study of the negro problem entitled "A Negro's Faith in America." Awards by the London office have been made to Captain C. C. Greenfield for his novel "Desert Episode," and to Lieut. John Davies, R.N.V.R. for a record of convoy duty in a destroyer, under the title "Lower Deck."

The Toronto office didn't find a manuscript of the desired quality.

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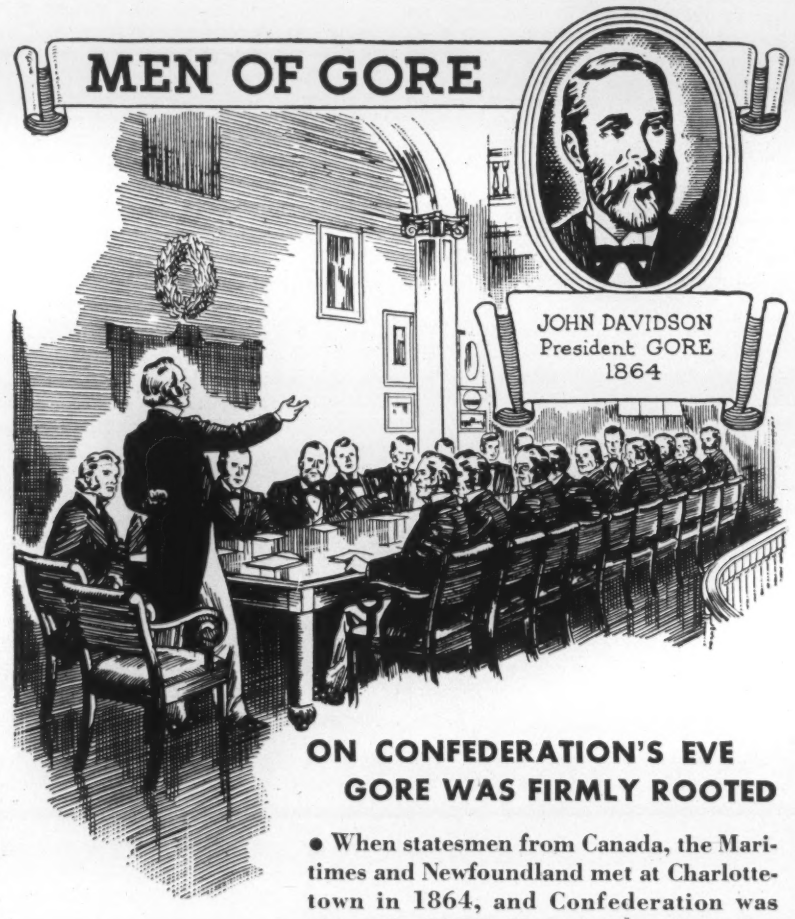

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Frieder Weissman as Conductor Ravel's "La Valse" Symbolism

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE Promenade Symphony concerts at Varsity Arena have in recent weeks introduced a considerable number of new conductors. Nearly all the leading European musicians of the ante-bellum period are now on this side of the Atlantic and available as guest conductors. A typical case is that of Dr. Frieder Weissman, who appeared last week. On the Nazi rise to power in 1933 he was conductor at the Berlin Opera, but in 1934 thought it best to go to Buenos Aires. He became a naturalized citizen of Argentina and conductor of a great symphony orchestra there. Two or three years ago he came North and is at present conductor of the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra, an inter-city combination.

His profound musicianship is apparent in his distinction as an interpreter, and in control of his forces. Though it was a very hot, humid night which exhausted instrumentalists and conductor, everyone made a good showing. Dr. Weissman has a gift for subtle nuancing and broad dramatic effect. In such a number as Enesco's infectious "Rumanian Rhapsody" he, according to older orchestral players, brought out details not so effectively emphasized since they played the work under the composer's own baton.

The excellence of his style, and the German operatic tradition, were revealed in his handling of the pomp and pageantry in the Overture to Wagner's "Rienzi"; stirring in its martial suggestion. The overture, (a pot pourri of airs from the work proper) is all that remains of "Rienzi" for modern listeners; though the score contains an aria for mezzo-soprano I once heard sung by Madame Schumann-Heink, and well worthy of revival. Originally produced at Dresden in 1842 at the instance of the King of Saxony himself, Wagner's adaptation of Bulwer Lytton's novel was an immense success, though it lasted five hours. It is the work which first brought fame to Wagner, though he became ashamed of it as a deliberate imitation of Meyerbeer. It was so much in the old artificial tradition that one of its most important masculine roles, a young Roman tribune, Adriano, was sung by a woman.

Dr. Weissman's natural rhythmical enthusiasm, plus his South American sympathies made his rendering of Arthur Benjamin's "Jamaican Rumba" sparkling and fascinating. In pure and gracious artistry the rendering of Liadoff's lovely little tone poem, "The Enchanted Lake" is a pleasant memory. It really had the quality of enchantment and the orchestra's pianissimo was lustrous.

Ravel's "La Valse"

A few more rehearsals would have made Maurice Ravel's "La Valse" more attractive than it proved to be. The composer termed it a "Choreographic Poem for Orchestra," but originally conceived it as a ballet. In 1919 Serge Diaghileff commissioned him to compose a ballet which should be "an apotheosis of the waltz,"—a form Ravel personally loved. But when he delivered the manuscript Diaghileff rejected it as unsuitable for the theatre, and a breach developed between them that was never healed. In last week's and previous hearings of "La Valse," I had assumed that Ravel in his detached, aristocratic way had aimed at satire; a depiction of the extinction of the romantic waltzes of the 19th century by jazz, very rampant in 1919. But on consulting Madeleine Goss's life of the composer I find that he was aiming at something vaster. He was seeking to symbolize the destruction of the gay and beautiful life of old Vienna by the first World War. As Mrs. Goss puts it; "The gay waltz of her earlier years was now become a mad whirl—an effort to escape from the stark disillusionment of reality. Ravel saw his new ballet as an apotheosis of the waltz, in which all of Vienna's life would be reviewed, from the light-hearted early years to the bleak tragedy of the present."

At the top of the score Ravel wrote: "Mouvement de Valse Viennoise: Drifting clouds give glimpses, through drifts, of couples waltzing. The clouds gradually scatter, and an immense hall can be seen, filled with a whirling crowd. The scene gradually becomes illuminated. The light of chandeliers bursts forth. An imperial Court about 1855."

The work begins with chaotic rumbling, through which a rhythm emerges in increasing fervor until it becomes a waltz that immediately recalls the Johann Strauss tradition. It is so faithful an imitation, that it sounds as though composed by Strauss himself. Then the tone-poem suddenly becomes harsh and strident and the waltz becomes almost submerged in dissonances. Ravel anticipated a series of ballet pictures. The waltz was to continue but in a modern interpretation; an increasingly mad whirl in an atmosphere of brutal anguish and inexorable fate; the dancers were to seem as though caught in a vortex. "We must dance, even if we die." Rhythmic discords of unbearable monotony and intensity end in a crash of frenzied chords. "La Valse," like "Bolero," composed years later, was a "study in crescendo" as he put it; the death dance of a charming and romantic epoch.

It is said that the latter part of "La Valse," which frankly puzzled last week's listeners, reflects the torment of Ravel's own soul at the chaos he saw around him in the Europe of 1919. How would the recurring chaos of 1945 have affected him?

The phrase "robust tenor" is applied to singers like the late Caruso and the living Jan Peerce, and there is no real reason why "robust soprano" should not be applied to women vocalists, like Selma Kaye. This is not a reference to the fact that physically she is larger and handsomer than most of her sex; but to the vastness of her vocal tones. They have no gentle lyric qualities but are bell-like and immense in volume. It is pleasant to hear a truly vast feminine voice once in a while, and Miss Kaye's has the advantage of being beautifully controlled and true to pitch. The phrase "ringing tones" is often carelessly used, but profoundly applicable to the declamation of Selma Kaye, when she sings

Sigurd Rascher, saxophone virtuoso, appears with the Promenade Symphony at Varsity Arena, Thurs., Aug. 23. Ignace Strasfogel, guest conductor.

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bravura arias by Wagner and Verdi as she did last week.

"Home, Sweet Home" is heard on the air quite frequently nowadays, probably because many valiant lads are weekly being repatriated in Canada and the United States. Many have heard John Howard Payne, whose name is forever associated with that song, described as an "early American composer," oblivious of the fact that Payne was an actor and playwright who never composed a note of music in his life. The song is a perfect example of the marriage of music to words, and Payne was the author of the words. The music was by an English composer, Sir Henry Bishop, whose "Lo, Here the Gentle Lark" is a favorite with all coloratura sopranos.

Payne was born at New York in 1791 and is said to have been in part of Jewish blood. His literary talent was precociously revealed in undergraduate publications. At the age of 19 he made his stage debut in New York as Young Norval in Home's tragedy "Douglas" and scored an immediate success. In 1813 he established himself in London as actor and dramatist. For 30 years he enjoyed success, but in the last years of his life, which ended in 1851, he was practically destitute. He was one of the first dramatists to write a play on the subject of Charles II; and another was entitled "Procrastination." He adapted many plays from the French.

The melody Bishop used as a setting had previously been published by him as a "Sicilian Air." He had been employed to edit a volume of national songs, and lacking one from Sicily decided to create an imaginary one. Appealing as the tune is it won little attention until Bishop, plagiarizing from himself, adapted it to Payne's plaintive lines.

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ART AND ARTISTS

The Caricature Was a Powerful Weapon in Hogarth's Hands

By TANCRED BORENIUS

IN THE evolution of the English School of Painting, the eighteenth century witnessed the striking emergence of the art of caricature; and the great genius who stands at the head of this chapter of the history of art is William Hogarth.

Not that Hogarth created the English caricature out of nothing. He had several predecessors, especially abroad, among whom one of the most notable is Pier Leone Ghezzi (1674-1755) in whose works contemporary Rome, seen with the eyes of an exquisite wit and satirist, revives marvellously before our eyes.

That Hogarth knew Ghezzi's work is clear beyond doubt from the mention of etchings by him among Hogarth's possessions. But, in his frankness, which indeed shows no aversion from that which is drastic or even crude, Hogarth strikes a definitely national note; he finds his next of kin in contemporary English literature among great satirists such as Swift, Dafoe and Smollet; and he has created an artistic tradition which to this day has not ceased to be alive in Britain.

The secret, then, of Hogarth's art, is inherent in its virility, in the fearlessness with which he sets out his reactions to the scene around him, ever changing like the sea and yet fundamentally all of a piece.

We know that as an observer he was thoroughly systematic; it is recorded, on Hogarth's own authority, that, "when he saw a singular character, either in the street or elsewhere," he would "pencil the leading features and prominent markings on his nail, and when he came home copy the sketch on paper and afterwards introduce it in a print."

What a powerful weapon the caricature could become in Hogarth's hands was seen at the very outset of his career when, by means of an engraving that he circulated, he was able to throw such ridicule on an altarpiece by the then celebrated and much employed artist William Kent, that the picture soon vanished from the London church in which it had been set up.

Incidentally, William Kent was a rival of Hogarth's master, Sir James Thornhill, Hogarth's relations with whom were put to a severe strain when in 1729 he carried off his master's only daughter, Jane. But the artistic talent of Hogarth eventually helped to win the assent of the irate father-in-law to the runaway match, characteristic in more ways than one of the young artist's temperament.

In a great many cases, Hogarth primarily painted his caricatures as oil pictures—and Hogarth as a painter in oils is interesting indeed, though we cannot go into all the questions connected with this aspect of his art—but his compositions mainly became known through the engravings after them, either by Hogarth himself or by other artists.

The works by which Hogarth perhaps chiefly acquired fame, and of which one instinctively thinks when his name is mentioned, are compositions of subjects from contemporary life often combined into sets and telling a story with definite satirizing or moralizing intentions. The most famous of these sets of compositions is the one known as the "Marriage à la Mode," which was completed in 1745 and of which the original pictures are now to be seen in the Tate Gallery in London.

The story here set out is one illustrating profligacy in high life and the ill effects of a marriage of which the rank of one party and the wealth of the other are the sources of mutual attraction.

Certain of Hogarth's caricatured portraits rise to the rank of immensely valuable and illuminating historical documents. Among them is his portrait of Simon, Lord Lovat, shifty and double-dealing, drawn on his way to execution (1746), an etching of which it is said that the rolling press could not supply impressions enough; and though they were sold at only a shilling each, for several weeks Hogarth received payment at the rate of twelve pounds a day.

Another work of kindred character is the truly devastating portrait of the unscrupulous demagogue John Wilkes, seated with the cap of liberty prominently displayed, in which the grim and cunning look of the man speaks volumes about his true worth.

To tell the truth with a smile—no one has ever fulfilled this object of the caricaturist more successfully than Hogarth.

THE THEATRE

Were T'Other Dear Charmer Away

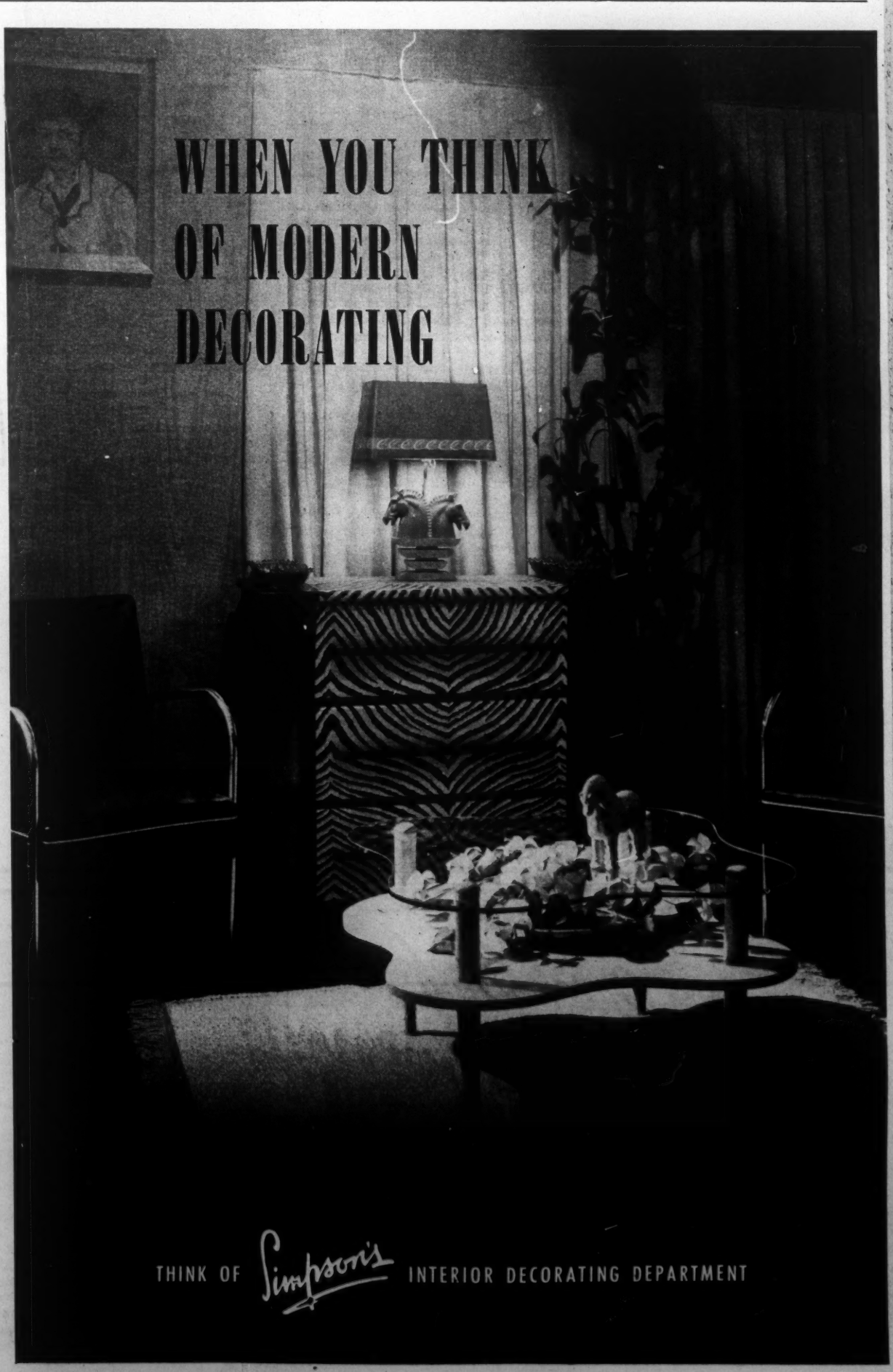
By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IN "The Animal Kingdom" the noted American playwright Philip Barry reverses a situation long a stock theme in drama and fiction,—the case of the capricious young woman who finds herself unable to decide which of two suitors she really loves. In this comedy we find a charming and capricious young man suddenly confronted with two proposals of marriage from attractive young women of contrasted temperaments. The subsequent incidents deal with his fluctuations between the opposite ends of the axis so established.

Unfortunately he has committed an error old-fashioned girls were taught to avoid; that of accepting a suitor on short acquaintance, without realizing that his heart really belongs to another. With the latter he had lived in a condition of free love, never thinking that in the end her object would also be matrimony.

This would be good material for a farce of the type that Noel Coward writes but time and again Mr. Barry has shown that he is a serious dramatist, — definitely concerned with the disintegration of wealthy American society through the dissipation of the old domestic loyalties. Though he does not preach in this play, the instability of the social structure is obviously in his mind. The motivation of the action is not at all times clear, but the characterizations are excellent. His hero is richly endowed with charm, straightforward and generous in his dealings with his own sex, but a man whose first instinct is to lie in dealing with women. Altogether both girls, one warm-hearted and idealistic, the other amorous but practical deserve something better. One is relieved to think that marital partnerships in the circles Mr. Barry depicts are not life partnerships.

The comedy demands subtle and sensitive acting, and in the revival at the Royal Alexandra Theatre this week this is amply provided in the three leading roles. Michael Ames, whose intelligence fortunately equals his good looks, makes an attractive creature of a man who is at bottom an irresponsible scut. Hilda Stoddard scores a triumph by the exquisite individuality and gentle emotional appeal of her acting as the girl who has drifted into free love. Jacqueline Susann is personally lovely, and sure and well poised as the more practical young woman.



WORLD OF WOMEN

Fall Portrait of Next Season's Fashions as Seen in Gotham

By BERNICE COFFEY

New York.

THERE'S a bright, magic quality about the clothes that herald a new season to which few women, least of all this column, can remain wholly immune. For every new dress, new suit, new hat, seems to hold a nameless enchantment and exciting expectations if not for oneself then, perhaps, for someone else. No wonder new clothes can be both balm and tonic to the feminine spirit; no wonder they are the artistic expression (good or bad) of every era.

In New York the Big Name fall and winter collections were unveiled recently. It must be remembered that American designers, like our own, must work hedged by various "Thou shalt not's" when they would add a few inches of material here or there. However, within the framework of Uncle Sam's restrictions they have managed with remarkable ingenuity and grace to produce beautiful, wearable clothes.

A quick glance over the high points of interest in New York fashion shows:

The return of big collars for suits . . . flaring three-quarter tunic coats over dresses of the same fabric . . . endless interest in sleeves, bracelet sleeves, long tight sleeves, full embroidered sleeves, shirtwaist sleeves in unexpected uses . . . higher necklines and deeper armholes, and many, many tricks around armholes with drapery, tucks, gathers . . . graceful, swathed drapes in skirts . . . sequins, beading and embroidery heavily massed in designs drawn from old historic motifs and heraldry . . . sweater girl influence in bosom accents. And the designers have ranged the world for inspiration, with the result that you find contributions from such widely dissimilar sources as the Egyptian, Greek, American frontier, ballet and modern abstract art.

Nettie Rosenstein has taken out adoption papers for the simple little jumper that used to be the hallmark of girls' schools, waved a fairy wand and transformed it into what she calls a "basic cocktail dress." She does it with shoulder-length gloves of bright colored jersey joined by a piece which crosses around under the dress and shows above the neckline like an ascot.

Heraldry And Rainbows

Heraldic motifs appear in giant coat-of-arms embroidered in sequins or gold bullion thread on the bosom of crepe cocktail dresses or black suits. One of the handsomest of the Rosenstein dinner costumes, a moulded black crepe sheath, has a fabulous "court chamberlain's necklace" of gold bullion thread embroidered low around the neck with a heraldic medallion at least six inches across hanging free at the front.

As always, color is used by this designer with a lavish hand. Ruby red, the peacock shades of blue with green, a new and very elegant use of grey and gold, cocoa brown with black (for instance, a gorgeous coachman's coat of velour, the front cocoa, the rear black), claret red and mauve pink with black are shown. And in what she calls her "rainbow-round-the-shoulder", Rosenstein lays bands of many colors, reds, greens, golds, blues together in long strips and crosses it flat across one shoulder or makes it into loose sleeves on slender dark dresses.

Mindful of winter furs, Adele Simpson has chosen exquisitely soft colors to complement them (silver blue, sable beige, platina and blonde browns for mink, greens for leopard), then to the other end of the color scale with what she calls "polish black" satin dresses and theatre suits, kodachrome dresses and suits in glowing color combinations.

Repeated through the collection are this designer's outcurve shoulders, softly rounded and designed in one with deep underarm sleeves to diminish and yet emphasize the waistline. They are seen in many of her wool daytime and satin costumes with the collarless necklines curved high around the throat. Miss Simpson achieves this effect by cutting the front and back of a jacket in one piece, as a child cuts a doll's dress, and setting in a curved section under each arm that fills out the sleeves.

Eta has gone to the 12th and 13th Century for a rich source of inspiration. One of the costumes introduced by the Crusaders, was the fashion of wearing purses attached to the girdle. They were called almoners or almsbags and in them were carried coins for the poor. In Eta's new collection are many almoners, modern and decorative. She calls them "Almonetas."

Two-piece dresses in wool and crepe have padding on shoulders and across the front and are inspired by the garments that were worn by knights to protect the body from cold and harm.

Colors are copied from 12th and 13th Century stained glass windows. . . . Seraphic Blue, a violet blue which Eta uses as accents for black and also for a magnificent dinner dress with gold Byzantine motives on the sleeves. . . . Grisaille, a grayish brown hue taken from a paint that was applied with a brush to glass and used so that light could filter through. This color has been used by Eta in a whole group of dresses.

The kind of elegance that has to do with comfort and an air of casual grace is Clare Potter's forte. And she has a highly individualistic way with fabrics. Many of her spectator and dinner clothes are made of smooth-textured rayons hand-painted with brush strokes of color and velvety-looking worsted jerseys hand-decorated in motifs such as small black stars or chickens. Never "arty", these dresses look distinctive and yet highly wearable. A two-piece dinner-at-home costume is a case in point — the long, dirndl skirt painted in aqua and brown tied over a smooth-fitting aqua crepe blouse.

It's anybody's guess whether a Clare Potter dress or lounging costume is a one or two-piece. The illusion on the former score is especially striking, partially because waistline drawstrings are frequently confined to the front, and partially because the shirtwaist tops of dresses (either in a lighter tone of the same fabric or in a different color and different fabric) are stitched on to smoothly banded skirts. One of the biggest surprises is a slacks outfit with black wool jersey top and attached grey flannel slacks.

Gray, Caramel And Red

"A collection in two phases" is Maurice Rentner's own description of his fall collection. He looks to fall in terms of the "Casual" — the "soft mannered" — and the Cosmopolite — with a worldly Continental air. Here one sees the utterly simple dress with a decorative jacket, the dress often cut bias, "designed to the grain of the fabric", often high necked. The jacket, brief with typical Rentner "hidden waistline", and exquisite detail. . . . Tailored satin dresses appear, earmarked 1945-46 with touches of gold, new, wide, shaped leather belts, and stud buttons. Wonderful embroidery appears in unexpected places . . . gold bullion, beads and metal fringes worked inside pockets, on the built-up tops of skirts, on sleeves, outlining armholes. . . .

In his Casual phase Rentner does wool suits bloused as to jacket, easy as to skirt, cut knowingly for a smooth silhouette, and tempting and original in their color combinations — gray jacket plus caramel skirt plus red blouse, or violet-purple-dark green. Wool and jersey dresses also belong to the Casual group . . . creamy beige wool, or a taupe wool jersey belted with a flash of red, for instance.

The Cosmopolitan phase presents urbane little suits and dresses. These go in for high collared necklines and crisply cascading jabots — "flutter neckline" is the word here — and for back-dipping jackets with pleats in folds at center back.

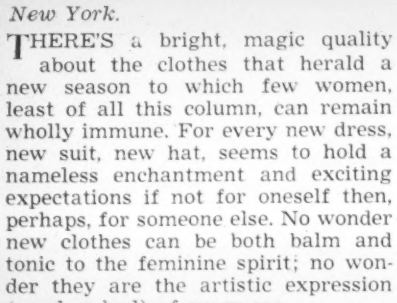
Corselet treatments are one of the highlights of the Herbert Sondheim collection. Sometimes these corselets are done as separate leather belts in color on slacks costumes and dresses which make up companion pieces — for instance, a brown skirt (or slacks) with red corselet, yellow green blouse; or red wool skirt (or slacks) paired with a black top and a black satin corset trimmed in jet.

Pauline Trigere, the young French woman who has gained swift fame in the American fashion field, has chosen the serpent as the motif of her fall and winter collection. The sinuous curves of the serpent have inspired some of the most fascinating of yoke and hipline treatments. And perhaps the loveliest decorative design of the season (for those not averse to snakes) is the jewelled and beaded snake which curves glitteringly across the bosom of one of Miss Trigere's simple little black dresses.

Her "shoe-button" suit appears for fall in beige oatmeal mixture wool with its double row of shoe buttons made of silver. This season, says Trigere, it is chic to button only the four bottom buttons, showing the sleek dull green wool jersey blouse beneath.

The scarf theme, a favorite of this house, appears this season in scarf draperies that begin with one end of the scarf panel set into the dress diagonally on one hipbone then draped in several ways across the bosom and shoulders. Black wool crepe and thin shadow lace are combined in some rather naughty looking cocktail dresses. One of the most stunning has a simple high round neckline and gathered skirt, then goes surprising by having the entire midriff of lace from the center of the bosom to the waistline.

Softly tailored slack suits started the parade of Hattie Carnegie Centura fashions. One of these is a three-piece suit, black wool slacks, fitted jerkin of leopard printed galyak and hip length jacket of black wool. Black sequins outline the leopard spots and rhinestone buttons trim the jacket to give a brilliant touch to this dramatic "at home" costume. Carnegie has done the unusual with tweed — she has striped the jacket of a copper colored Dumbarton tweed suit with gleaming bugle beads and added a



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Winter Blond, a soft subtle shade of brown, and the color starred in this collection, appears in a cocktail dress, one of those softly gathered styles that do such wonderful things for the figure. The belt is a masterpiece of small carved ivory plaques mounted on Winter Blond velvet. A dog collar of bronze and white pearls is worn above the high neckline.

The Carnegie version of "the long and short of it" is a black crepe dinner dress that can be transformed into a formal gown when worn with the long skirt designed to fasten about the waist.

The parade of eye-filling clothes came to a dramatic climax in a wedding gown, a portrait dress. Heavy white faille is fashioned into a drop shoulder, billowing skirted dress that gleams with gold leaf embroidery. A garland of classic gold leaves circles the low, round neckline, runs part way down the full, elbow sleeves and gleams on the self belt.

East Indian Jewels

Threaded throughout Jo Copeland's collection are rich East Indian jewel colors (Ceylon sapphire, Ceylon ruby) and decor in pearls and gilt, often in necklace and bracelet effects, simple "embossed" geometric patterns for all-over glitter embroidery, as on a black crepe cocktail dress with black sequins first crocheted, then embroidered on in diamond design. As always there are a number of paradoxes in Miss Copeland's designing. She tailors a cardigan jacket in country plaid wool, edges it in lacey black braid, and then fastens it at the waist over a citified black wool dress with a square of crocheted lace set in below the high neckline. Another dress and jacket costume combines a strictly tailored black broadcloth jacket with black satin revers and a black wool dress finished at the neckline with an exotic jewelled band and ascot.

Anna Miller takes us back to the early 1920's with sensational uneven hemline dresses — often with a dramatic polonaise-draped skirt. Designed for cocktails and dinner, in black crepe or black satin, this series of dresses begins with the skirt lifted by drapery in front and treated in reverse in back, with a dip to almost mid-calf. The hem is dropped in back to several catchy lengths, the longest actually forming a little train. Throat-high necklines, some with the "medallion" cutouts, are especially striking with such hems.

The bold sweep of swag drapery appears again and again in the collection by Bruno, sometimes surprisingly in a cowl back to an otherwise-slim dress, sometimes in swag sleeves, set in a deep square armhole and draped vertically around the upper arm. Usually these spectacular sleeves get added attention by being in a contrasting color to the dress — for instance, a black crepe dinner dress with swag sleeves of Pompeii Red.

Bruno is keen about getting the eye trained to something beside the normal waistline. Many of the costumes have built up or built down effects which concentrate either on the diaphragm or on the hipbones, but never on the equator. One dramatic black crepe has an ingenious bodice emphasizing the bosom by two folds which suddenly become long sash ends which wrap around the midriff. Several lovely dresses are tightly moulded to middy depth and sometimes have front or back moulded folds flowing into a huge bow poised very low on the stomach or hips.

The very high neckline is emphasized through the Samuel Kass collection, sometimes with slashes at the collar bone or below where clips or big hunks of Egyptian-type jewellery — a flat winged scarab or amethyst and gold medallion — are fastened. The return of the large collar on a suit, a touch not seen for many seasons of cardigans and trick panels, is welcomed back in this collection. One stunning suit of black soft wool has a shoulder-wide and bosom-deep collar of striped satin damask edged with black Persian lamb and a waistcoat blouse of the damask beneath.

Claire McCardell's designs are as distinctively her own as are her fingerprints. Young, highly functional, casual in feeling, they are fresh as a spanking breeze. She is fond of stitching double seams on the outside in matching or contrasting thread, rolled-up sleeves, rounded yokes, waist-length jackets.

A striped jersey dress is worn with long brown jersey pants — worn pushed up to the knee sleeve-fashion. A brown jacket goes with this. Then, for the bicycle set, there are her pink "pedalers" — pink corduroy slacks ending below the knee, worn with a black shirt. On a black and white check suit she puts button-on triangular flaps at neck and waist.

Surprise package of her collection is an orange and black cotton calico dress lined with black jersey, worn with old fashioned knee length bloomers edged with a deep ruffle.

Bolero costumes are the current pet at Hansen Bang. Here you see the bolero of wool matched to the skirt of one-piece dresses with black crepe tops styled like blouses, and be-decked with sequins for dinner or cocktails. Fitted plaid and striped woolen jackets topping simple woolen dresses trimmed in the wool of the jacket make up another series of costumes. One of the smartest of these combines a grey and black striped novelty wool jacket and a black woolen dress piped around the high neck with strips of the grey cut from the jacket fabric. A third series introduces bright or black hip-length bowy jockets with one-piece wool dresses, the tweed jackets faced in velveteen to match the bows or jabots of the dress.

The barbaric splendour of the historic costumes of Eastern Europe — the Mongol, the Magyar of old Hungary, the Persian, the Tartar — has inspired the dazzling collection of Anthony Blotta. Coats for instance, run the gamut of Eastern silhouettes, from the fitted cossack type of the Russian Tartars, through flaring or straight tunic types to the voluminous hooded coat worn in the mountains of Iran and Turkey. Often the coats are left plain, having only the flicker of a contrasting lining, but many are enriched by decorated sleeves, jewelled frogs or all-over stitching or embroidery. One of the flaring box coats is a sensational model of chartreuse fleece shown over a purple sheer wool dress. It has the royal peacock feather motif in green and purple embroidered in sequins low on the front. A band of sequins circles the coat about six inches above the hemline, and is repeated on the full sleeves. A bright blue fleece coat has a magnificent hem border of copper sequins and a copper crepe lining. And as a smash finale Anthony Blotta introduces the treasure coat of the season, a three-quarter length evening coat of white doeskin solidly embroidered with a grape and vine leaf pattern in gold and crystal beads and sequins.

Draped Fluidity

Past master at creating a soft silhouette with a minimum of fabric, Joseph Halpert launches his collection with effortless draping, ranging from the light touch of a rippling, side-buttoned neckline, shirred fullness over the shoulder and at the hipline, to the important sweep of a skirt wrapped and looped up over a handsome leather belt. The effect throughout is a fluidity, achieved by drapery, by peg-topped or puff-pocketed skirts, and deep armholed bracelet sleeves.

A change from the all-black costume is the half grey, half dark brown, or half brown, half black combination, seen in both suits and dresses. In one especially interesting costume, a cocoa wool peplum jacket is used with a black crepe skirt, and a one-piece dress draws attention to its new deep armhole treatment by one brown, one black sleeve, and the front of the bodice in brown contrasting with black peplum and skirt.

What he calls the "melon" silhouette is introduced for fall by Ben Reig. Here the current preoccupation with sleeves comes out in generous shirtsleeves, especially for the jackets of suits, tucked off the shoulder and tucked fully and precisely into the wrist cuff . . . in the shawl sleeve, seen in short dinner dresses . . . in long slim sleeves raised by "drawstring" circlets on the shoulders . . . and in contrasting color sleeves. One graceful afternoon dress in black crepe with half fabric, half leopard belt, has loose bracelet sleeves of parchment jersey.

Exquisite embroidery takes the place of jewels on sophisticated suits and dresses for after-dark wear. Typical is a two-piece bolero costume of black crepe and bonbon pink satin. The one-piece dress has a cap-shouldered, low-necked satin top and a black crepe dirndl skirt embroidered around the neck in pearls and silver, with the same banding decorating the pink satin lining and tuxedo revers of the black jacket.

Miss Brownie, of the house of Foxbrownie, has this season found a source of color, line and feeling in the work of one of the most advanced creators in modern art, Piet Mondrian.

Modern Art In Clothes

Brownie found that the use of primary colors in blocked surfaces, or as patches superimposed on black or white, makes just as much excitement in a dress as on canvas. So here we find entire costumes of coat and dress, suit or dress carried out in pure red, blue, paint box green or purple. Long tight sleeves emphasize the modernistic elongated line, or colored gloves of the same fabric. Fascinating blocked-out patterns of pure reds, blues and — or — greens are set in the front, on the shoulders or bosom of black costumes, or used with fantasy for long tight sleeves set on below a black shoulder cap and tapering on into colored gloves.

The repeat lines which are called dynamic symmetry in painting are used with beautiful simplicity by Brownie to give modern design to her collection. Many of her little black dresses have diagonal folds of fabric on the bosom, repeated on the skirt front. The completely covered arm and hand is balanced by the interestingly uncovered neck. There are few really low necklines, but there are many slashed deeply to give a startling contrast of skin against fabric in triangular patterns.

While this collection is certainly no Jules Verne projection of the future, it is laden with hints of things to come.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Emergency Rations for Miracles When the Unexpected Happens

By JANET MARCH

IN PEACETIME there are usually a lot of distinguished anthropologists living in the more remote spots of the earth such as Borneo and inspecting the natural habits of the natives. After six months or so of considerable physical discomfort—the more remote the spot the better the research—they return and report on various subjects such as marriage rites, food habits, etc. By the time peace comes it seems likely that a newly arrived anthropological expedition making its way through the jungle may be greeted, not by naked warriors carrying spears of the stone age period and jabbering some language whose roots will be found to go back an exciting number of years, but by a band dressed in U.S. Army odd bits of G.I., who will say brightly "Hi, Bud!"

The village still built on stilts will perhaps have a couple of jeeps parked underneath the chief's house, and there will be a few Garand rifles around for use against the wilder aspects of jungle life. On rainy days the natives may dip into some cans of K rations.

All in all the war has changed a lot of people's way of life and the remote tribes have probably been smart at learning what I believe are called new patterns. What the anthropologist loved was a good old style so his job has been considerably messed up.

This being the case a little research into local Canadian customs might be done. There is a thing called a charivari, which if considered in relation to distant native tribes would probably be noted under the interesting heading of "Marriage Customs". The young Marches attended one only last week. For those who have never had this privilege this is the program.

A group of neighbors assembled and descended on a recently married bride and groom. To ensure the presence of these necessary parties on the chosen night a vital bit of their car was secretly removed. The marauding neighbors brought along an ancient and highly decorated tractor got up with streamers and all possible forms of noise makers, including tin cans trailing and an oil drum which was beaten hard.

Making the Best of It

When the neighbors arrived they serenaded the couple with these harmonious instruments and a large amount of cat calling. After various efforts at frightening off the attackers, which included throwing pails of water, the bride and groom submitted to the inevitable and came out and were enthroned on the tractor which moved noisily off followed by a stream of cars all with their own method of making loud noises.

This procession methodically toured every street in the nearby village and finally the neighbors and their victims returned the bride and groom to their home where the spirit of hospitality came to the fore and everyone went in for whatever refreshments the unprepared hosts could rustle up. The charivari of last week ended at 2 a.m. with the performers eating sandwiches in the Chinese café in the nearby town.

There was a second of these functions since this one but a stuffy mother's expostulations about late hours saved the Marches from a session which ended up at 4 a.m., just a couple of hours before milking time. Apparently the quarry was harder to find the second time.

You may not be in danger of having a charivari gang descend on your larder but all of us are in ever-present danger of unexpected visitors with the emergency shelf looking like Mother Hubbard's cupboard these days. Do you remember back when there were three or four tins of corned beef, some pork and beans and spaghetti, a couple of tins of tinned chicken and that forgotten man of the canned goods section the salmon, all in a neat line?

Still there are things which can give a housekeeper a pretty safe feeling. There is a lot of canned soup to be had even if you can't always find exactly the sort you'd set your heart on. Setting the heart on any particular kind of food until you reach the shop and see what is in it is a very unwise thing to do these days.

There is a dehydrated soup with noodles and chicken fat in it which is ready in a few minutes after boiling water has been added; and condensed oxtail soup with milk added and a spoonful of Canadian sherry in each bowl is filling and very good.

No one should be without a few cans of tomatoes on the emergency shelf for, with them and an onion and a few spices, you can turn out Spanish sauce which will dress up any odds and ends of meat you may find lingering in the refrigerator and turn them into a first class dish. Just brown the onion in fat, add two tablespoonfuls of flour, pour in the can of tomatoes, add two teaspoons of salt and a liberal sprinkling of pepper, a little thyme, some ground cloves, a bay leaf and a couple of teaspoons of sugar and there you are.

Most housekeepers are always a little ahead on eggs so that they can quickly scramble some with the drained and seasoned pulp from a can of tomatoes and serve quickly on toast to hungry visitors. If you have been lucky enough to snare a box of gingerbread mix which needs only a few minutes beating and thirty minutes in the oven you are in luck.

Pancake flour and a bottle of maple syrup are good insurance too. Maple syrup has been not too easy to find but there has been quite a lot from Quebec which has appeared on the shelves lately. If you have a couple of eggs hard boiled in the refrigerator and a cabbage and a cucumber you can turn out a salad in a jiffy.

Probably by the time we get back to having pounds of bacon and a cold ham on hand, along with all the canned things of peacetime, we'll hardly know what to do with them!

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HAPPY BABIES HAPPY BABIES HAPPY BABIES

THE OTHER PAGE

My Husband's Father, "Micawber", And Life On the Isle of Wight

By FLORENCE RANDAL LIVESAY

AMONG the reminiscenses set down on paper by my late husband, J. F. B. Livesay, are several which depict a rather unusual household on the Isle of Wight at the end of the last century. His maternal grandfather was Charles Bligh, cousin of Emma, Countess of Darnley; and that remarkable woman, steeped in her new-found joy as a convert to the religious principles of Edward Irving, and vainly protesting against the fashion in which her lot was cast with the gallant Earl, her husband, may well have exercised some of the winning proselytizing ways on her cousin, who with his mother Lady Theodosia Bligh was often a visitor at Cobham Hall in Kent, the Earl's seat. At any rate the doctrines set forth by the Plymouth Brethren took strong hold of Charles Bligh, and his daughter Sophia when she came into the world found her religious faith settled for her, and embraced it with enthusiasm.

But Sophia herself married out of the Brotherhod. Her husband, my husband's father, John Gillett Livesay, was by all his instincts a man of the world. At first he dutifully attended the Brethern's meetings with his wife, but gradually he became a backslider; indeed even Charles Bligh fell from grace for a time. Sophie however was devoted in her attendance all her life. A story is told of her eagerness to convert the rough-voiced, hard-bitten fishermen of the Island, which led her to steal down to the beach at night and drop into the lobster-pots some of the most edifying and soul-searching of her tracts. But eventually her brother William, also of the faith, gently asked her to forbear. "My dear, you should have heard them the other night when I was passing by! They were cursing loud and deep when they found 'Are You Saved?' in the pots instead of the lobsters. 'Do she want to make the critters feared to ccom nigh us?' said one."

It must have been a strange and curious household. Eleven children, five girls and six boys, subject to sudden changes of fortune as debts were paid or bailiffs entered. Grandfather Charles, a wealthy man, was accustomed to saving his daughter and her brood from financial disaster at intervals, and on each occasion the unperturbed cause of the need for his intervention gained a new lease of untroubled life. For John Gillett Livesay, known even to his children as "Micawber," was a spendthrift who drank heavily and gaily, and left the care of his ever-growing household to his wife and her fond father. He was also a distinguished architect and came of an artistic family; a great-uncle Richard was a painter who is included in the Dict. of Nat. Biog. His younger sons were hampered in their early life because their grandfather died before they were launched, or my husband might have gone in for a history scholarship at Oxford.

As Plymouth Brethren the Livesays were cut off from the social life of the Island. The sisters even wore a sort of uniform designed to hide the female form as much as possible, and though they were seasoned swimmers this did them no good, since in the water the sexes were grimly segregated.

These are my husband's notes on the Bligh-Livesay household:

"GRANDFATHER Charles must have adored my mother, Sophy, or he would never have stood my father; though he lived many years across the road from us I doubt if they often met. At that time my mother had an allowance from him of £400 a year, but what with my father's extravagances, the growing family, the teeming household, this proved quite inadequate. The Pater, whom we more often called 'Micawber,' had an independent income of his own from the Livesay property, Ventnor Gas and Waterworks, but this was invariably mortgaged ahead, so not much got into the family budget.

"So, when the bailiffs came to drink our ale and pass merry quips back and forth with the maids, my mother had to appeal to her father once again.

" 'Cromarty,' our house, was fortunate because the Livesay estate owned by our grandfather Augustus included the three-acre field sloping below us into the wash of high tide. This house gots its name from the Highland country where my parents spent their honeymoon. It was a wedding present to my mother from an uncle and cost a thousand pounds to build, a lot of money in the 'sixties. It is to be presumed it was not long before my father mortgaged it, and the recurring interest payments brought crisis inextricably woven in my boyhood memories. But who could foresee a family of eleven and a troop of governesses, nurses and servants?

"Originally designed as a cottage, it grew on the young architect's drawing board into a sizable three-storey villa of twelve rooms. There was a site for a bathroom but it was never built in our time, and every morning the housemaid brought a sitzbath into our rooms with a can of cold water; also, for the older ones, a cup of tea apiece and three slices of bread-and-butter. I did not like cold baths—afterwards to become my daily habit—and often contented myself with soaping up the water, as many others, I suspect, have done before me.

"MY FATHER, a clever architect if he had worked on the job (he was the youngest F.R.I.B.A. to be elected, as was my eldest brother after him), lavished all his art on this stone house, the red-tiled gables, the cut-stone mullioned windows of the drawing-room.

"Apart from the usual run of domestic offices, etc., the ground floor was composed of but three rooms. A chamber of mysteries to us youngsters was the Study, which my father always kept locked. No maid with mop ever entered there, not even my mother, from year's end to year's end. When finally, after his death at 57, my sister took charge, the charming little oval room became the Morning Room. She first had to clean out the accumulation of thirty years, dozens of empty bottles, rare books and prints bought at auction sales, piles of costly photographic materials in desuetude—dust, mice!

"All space had been sacrificed to the Hall and beautiful curving staircase. Our great game was to race up and down, back and front stairs, across the hall and landing, catch-me-if-you-can. I was the flying nomad of the family; I still dream of creeping down the back stairs to elude my father, looking for me with fell purpose.

"It was a house of many meals. My father, that extraordinary man who needs a book to himself, took his breakfast at eleven and was not seen again until dinner at seven. In early years my job was to run with his lunch of sandwiches to his office; later he lived at the Club for most of his hours, where he belonged!

"The elder children took their meals with mother in the dining-room. In the kitchen, Cook, a stout red-faced middle-aged woman, fond of her beer, who periodically left, clutching bright sovereigns based on twenty pounds a year, and hurling invectives at my father, presided over a separate ménage.

"My mother was an artist, a poet and a musician, cultivated in five languages, something of an astronomer in her interests. She had no business to be mother to a rough and increasing brood. I can see her making over our boyish pants, indefatigable with her needle.

"After dinner she would read to my father the leaders from The *Times* and perhaps play from a darkened room Chopin and Liszt while the small Fred would sit in the half-light and watch her beautiful hands. So, till our wine-bibber fell asleep, but after she had gone to bed he woke up and began his serious drinking, at three a.m. perhaps invoking her aid up the wonderful staircase he had built.

"My father, resembling greatly King Edward VII in his appearance and trimming his beard accordingly, was popular among his fellows and was high in the councils of the Island Conservatives. It was a fine sight indeed at election time for a small boy to behold him in a smart new suit from his tailor's, a rose in his buttonhole and the inevitable square black felt on his head, happy as a king, sitting on the box seat of a barouche behind a spanking pair of horses, red, white and blue ribbons streaming from their harness, driving from poll to poll all over the Island under the property vote qualifications of that day.

"The Livesay Cabbage Patch as it was known to the townsmen, a sharp declivity of some acres (growing cabbages to be sure), always made me blush in passing; but with its cascading stream it had a sort of rough beauty, and J.G.L. had built a broad curving foot-path around it, like Tom Sawyer, on stilts—a Roman aqueduct? When, after his death, the town bought it, they let loose a landscape gardener, with his twisted art, —concrete waterfalls, anaemic shrubs and sickly flowers! The townsmen were proud of it, but Micawber would have hated it.

"And so I leave him."

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Safety for the Investor — SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 18, 1945 — *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

What Will Britain Do Now About Exports?

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

There is some doubt, Mr. Layton says, as to how far and how quickly Britain's new Labor Government will proceed with socialization. It is sure that it will not proceed so swiftly as to cause alarm. Aside from this there has been little evidence on which to gauge its intentions.

A most pressing question is not directly concerned socialization. This is the attitude of the Government towards exports. The world will have a good gauge of its general bias on economic matters when its policy on international trade and cooperation is known.

London.

THE election of a Labor Government with a dominating majority in the House of Commons raises questions of particular significance in the economic field.

The division between the Right and Left in politics has in recent years become increasingly identified with the division between the believers in free enterprise and the believers in state control, and this is the issue that the British people have decided. It may later be seen to be a matter for regret that the election choice was not more broadly based.

A Government has charge of foreign policy as well as of finance; it is involved in international arrangements as well as in domestic industrial affairs; and it would have been better for the Election to have been fought over the whole broad range of internal and external, political, social and economic policy. As it is, Britain has a Government elected mainly on its intention to nationalize basic industry.

At the moment of writing the Government's blueprint has not been announced. There is evidence that it will proceed cautiously with nationalizing industry. The Press is full of the promise that the housing problem is the first priority and that questions of the organization of industry under state control must wait upon its solution. It is also said that the Government will introduce a Budget this autumn that will decide tax reductions and concessions not alone on a basis of redistributing wealth according to preconceived political principle but also in such a way as to stimulate business initiative and give impetus to a general movement of reconstruction which must inevitably be primarily conducted by an economy still operating on a private enterprise system. It is remarked that the Labor Government is committed to compensating fairly the holders of capital who find themselves dispossessed by nationalization.

Vastness of Their Task

By these and many other signs it is plain that the Government is anxious to avoid the more alarming implications of its ideological association with principles that are the reverse of those which the industrial and business world finds congenial to the varied enterprises of rehabilitation. How far this means a policy of domestic political and economic appeasement it is hard to say. Certainly, there is no very apparent tactical argument for it.

Labor has a large majority and nothing short of a public psychological revolution could turn it out of office in less than the stipulated five years. No, the plain fact surely is that the Government, made newly aware of the vastness of its job by the assumption of responsibility, is genuinely anxious to do nothing that common sense and prudence would not condone merely for the sake of bowing to a precept or deferring to the doctrinaire tail of the Party. Socialization is the essence of the Labor Party, and it will come in large measure within the five-year life of this Government if it proves practicable. If the Government hastens slowly, it does not mean that it is any less sure about the end of its road.

Without full details of the *modus operandi* of nationalization it is impossible to discuss the particular repercussions of the programs upon individual industries and sections of society. One matter does, however, immediately call for clarification.

In the schedules of postwar reconstructional priorities announced by the National Government a No. 1 place was given to exports. Is this also the intention of the present Government?

The Labor Party has received some bad advice from the callow school of "new" economists who are so anxious to advise it. This school thinks that Britain may need a handful of exports to pay for the handful of imports that she will require if her economy is "properly" organized, and declares that the impression of the urgency of the export problem current in business and political circles is grotesquely exaggerated.

Fortunately, there is reason to believe that the operational heads of the Party do not subscribe to this curious nonsense. Mr. Morrison, notably, has declared in favor of a great expansion in exports in the shortest possible time. Nevertheless, no one should expect a Government whose support comes so largely from organized labor to have the same liking for a wholeheartedly internationally-based economy as the National Government had. Wages are so much easier to handle in a closed economy. And it is the source of this apprehension that provides the fear, now being voiced in a number of countries, that the present Government will be largely critical of the Bretton Woods Agreement.

It is very necessary that the Government should lose no time in declaring, not so much its articles of faith, since they presumably have not varied fundamentally since they were paraded at Election time, but its articulated plan for getting on with the job. By its attitude towards exports the world can gauge with some precision its general bias on economic matters, and by its attitude towards Bretton Woods we shall know how far it intends to exalt international cooperation or how far to prejudice it on a domestic political altar.

And by the pace, manner and intensity of its nationalization proposals we shall see to what extent it is able to leaven the flat bread of abstract socialism with the yeast of practical understanding of the use of industry and the means by which the standard of living of the British people can be raised and sustained.

Germany Owes Its Lot To a Man From Cork

By TREVOR EVANS

The father of German war industry, the first of the trust and cartel kings of the Ruhr, was a man from County Cork, Thomas Mulvany. Mulvany represented foreign capital and he started the consolidation of small business, with Krupp, Thyssen and others as his pupils.

From the beginnings fostered by Mulvany grew the huge industrial machine which brought the Germans into two wars, fostered the Socialists, and gave a small group of men tremendous power.

NOBODY remembers William Thomas Mulvany, the boy from County Cork, but his work has lived on until now. And now it is dead.

Mulvany himself remains a mystery. No line about him graces biographical dictionaries. There is no record of his tomb. Yet he has a monument. Two mines were named for him in a foreign land—one is called Shamrock, the other Hibernia. Both are—or rather were—in the Ruhr.

Mulvany was the first of the cartel and trust kings of the Ruhr. He made the Rhine and Ruhr gasp with the boldness of his plans in the 70's of the last century. He represented the foreign capital which flowed into Germany after the orgy of expansion which followed the foundation of industry on gold from France. France started it with her reparations. It was left to William Thomas Mulvany to show the locals how to exploit this start.

He founded and became first president of the "Association for Furthering the Joint Economic Interests of the Rhineland and Westphalia," but when Iron Chancellor Bismarck heard the name he held up his hands in horror and gasped *"Langnam Verein"* (Long Name Association), and Mulvany's creation has been known as that ever since all over the world.

He went in for buying dominant shares in all sorts of concerns. He let the old owners run their business—as long as they obeyed him. He turned the Ruhr into a cradle of war. The smashing of its works today should mean the death of what they bred.

Mulvany of Cork found plenty of willing pupils—Krupp, Count von Donnersmarck, Engineer Officer Werner Siemens, August Thyssen, who became the steel king, and Emil Kirdoff, the coal baron.

There were mushroom millionaires as well. The most notorious was Fritz Grillo. He was in too much of a hurry. He was caught by the Vienna Stock Exchange crash of 1873, and spent the rest of his life in a madhouse. He was quite happy—working out a system of capitalizing all mental homes in Germany. He wanted a cartel in lunacy!

Made Deal With Bismarck

The others worked more cautiously and more thoroughly. But they had to have more elbow room. They made a deal with Bismarck in 1879. He introduced stiff import duties on iron. They made him cannon on credit.

Then came the "rings." In iron and steel alone 18 cartels were formed, and the coal syndicate came into being.

Towards the end of the century prospects began to droop. The big groups were threatened by over-production, but Admiral von Tirpitz came to the rescue. He planned 34 battleships for 16 years.

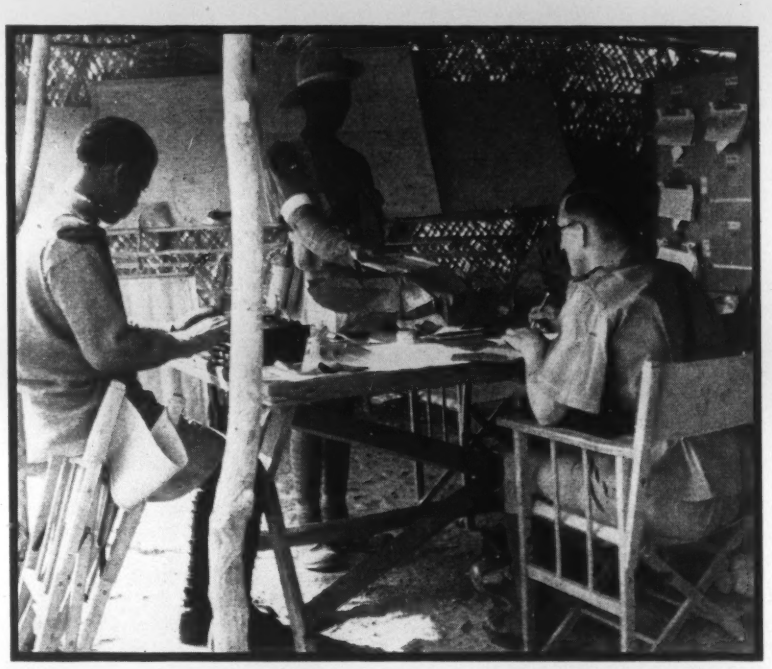
He went to the Ruhr and the Rhine, met the big groups, who retorted that they would extend their factories only if the Government guaranteed the finance.

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Business Angle, which customarily appears in this space, will be resumed on Mr. Richards' return from vacation.

War Built Up Defences of Britain Overseas



The global war with its almost continuous threat of Axis attack upon any one of Britain's wide-flung Crown Colonies and Protectorates was certainly instrumental in stimulating many parts of the Empire to undertake much greater responsibility for their own defence, and this activity is expected to carry over into peacetime. In Northern Nigeria recently African Signalmen of the West Africa Corps of Signals took part in a full-scale exercise, with African and European troops operating under active service conditions in "bush" country. Despatch riders and foot orderlies played their part, the former taking instructions too long to be sent by wireless. The native despatch rider shown above is receiving a message from the Operations Room at Headquarters to be delivered to the Signal Office. Below an African Signaller relays the message via field telephone, from the shelter of a quickly dug trench.

In the same manoeuvres were these armored car and Bren gun carrier commanders—taking orders from their Company Commander (left foreground).

(*Continued from Page* 26)

Even then, nearly 50 years ago, big armaments proved an irresistible lure, so the men of the Ruhr got their credits from the State.

August Thyssen and Hugo Stinnes started their mixed and vertical trusts. Until then the amalgamations had been horizontal—mine had combined with mine, furnace with furnace and steelworks with steelworks.

Thyssen and Stinnes decided to form their own little empires. They went out for the control of their products from the raw material stage, through mines, furnaces, engineering shops to the point when they were ready to hand over to distributors.

Second, the big men formed their own oligarchy. Directors acted alone "in sovereign contempt of their shareholders." Decisions were taken in the heavy, sombre drawing-rooms of the millionaires. Their studies have been called "industrial marshalling yards."

What were the workers and the Socialists doing about it all? Herr Bernhard Menne explains in his recently published book, "German Industry on the Warpath." He says they welcomed these big amalgamations because, they thought, their coming would make Socialism easier. They thought that when the time came it would be easier to knock down 50 big fellows than to try to deal with 10,000 little men.

War Contractors Paid

Germany went through fantastic inflation after November 1918—but the big cartels did surprisingly well. On the morning of November 11, 1918, when crowds were thronging the streets hailing the new republic and the dawn of Socialism, a meeting of six men took place in Berlin. On one side of the table sat Herr Stinnes, Herr Voegler and Herr Hugenberg (a Krupp director). On the other side Carl Legien, Otto Hue and August Mueller, the leaders of the Social Democratic trades unions.

They all agreed that only hard work could save Germany. A month later a secret order was issued that all war contractors were to be paid in full for the goods ordered from them but not delivered because of the collapse of the German Army. This was compensation to the Ruhr for the sudden end of the profitable war. The big combines became more mammoth than ever.

In 1922 Herr Hugo Stinnes launched a ship in Hamburg. He christened it Carl Legien—his thanks to the trade union chief who had shown "such wise restraint" in November 1918.

In 1925 foreign loans were raised and money flowed impartially over the whole of Germany. But a Herr Schacht intervened. He changed the trend of the distribution into the coffers of the big combines. Krupp got 147 million marks. Thyssen 71 millions, United Steel 273 millions, Siemens 42 millions, Rhine-Elbe Union 105 millions. The day of the supermodern plant came, with machinery so cunningly devised that the pulling of a lever could change its production from the innocuous product of peace to the newest weapons of war. Within four years German industrial production had increased by 42 per cent. French production had gone up by only 27 per cent since the war. British by 16 per cent.

The big men of the Ruhr and the Rhine were too cunning to go into politics openly in the new republic. They did it indirectly.

Krupp and Stumm financed the Navy League, which had 5,000 branches. Old Kirdoff, the coal baron, who administered the secret political fund of the Ruhr industrialists, was a generous supporter of the Pan-German League which had millions of duped members throughout Germany. This Ruhr fund was generous, too, to local secret societies. There was a particularly active branch in Wupperal. It had three leaders. Their names? Goebbels, Lutze, Terboven. Roettger, a director of Krupp, had a brilliant idea. He christened this secret fund *"Nibelungenhort"* (Nibelungen Treasure). It financed a new coming man—Adolf Hitler.

Shrewd and cunning were the investments of the big industrialists of the Ruhr. They had no principles, no loyalties, no scruples.

They just wanted power—which remained insatiable unless there was war, or preparation for war. They were firm, bold and fearless—as long as the Ruhr factories were there.

And now the Ruhr has gone—let us hope—for ever.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established 1887
C. N. FOY, Advertising Manager
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NEWS OF THE MINES

Northern Manitoba Mining Areas Are Scene of Renewed Activity

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE Island Lake and Snow Lake areas in northern Manitoba are coming in for new attention. A staking rush is underway in the Island Lake section and rich new finds and much activity reported from the Snow Lake district where Howe Sound has indicated over $25,000,000 worth of ore on its Nor-Acme property, with plans calling for building of a 2,000 ton mill. Staking in the Island Lake area is said to be practically solid over a stretch extending from the Island Lake mine along the volcanic belt through Sagawitchewan Bay and over the provincial boundary into Ontario. San Antonio is reported having a large block of ground on which a discovery was recently made. Wekusko Mines is also interested in the district and is now diamond drilling. The Vulcan Syndicate headed by John Dryborough of Winnipeg, also has extensive holdings. To assist in preliminary exploratory work the principal operators in the district have financed an aerial topographical survey of the country.

•

Announcement has just been made that work is to be started at once on construction of a road from the railway into Howe Sounds Nor-Acme property. It was reported a couple of months ago that a 35 mile road was surveyed from Mileage 82 on the Hudson Bay Railway to the mill-site, which already had been selected and surveyed, as well as the shaft site. Some of the machinery is already on its way. Initially a five-compartment shaft will be sunk to 1,000 feet. Northern Canada is investigating a rich discovery northwest of Howe Sound. Wekusko Consolidated is drilling what looks like a major find on Squall Lake. Interests associated with Madsen Red Lake are drilling on the Wolverton Lake property.

•

A total of eight drills are busy in the Snow Lake area at present and labor conditions are reported im-

(*Continued on page* 32)

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A MESSAGE
TO ALL NEWLY DISCHARGED
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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

L. S., Montreal, Que.—Suspension of milling and mining operations over seven years ago at SHAWKEY GOLD MINES was forced by lack of ore and shortage of finances. While considerable gold was produced the operation was not a profitable one. The property is believed to have possibilities at depth and the company is only now putting into effect the reorganization authorized by shareholders back in 1939. The property has been kept in good condition and options have been secured on two blocks of claims adjoining the original holdings which gives them a total of 664 acres. Now that hydro power is being made available a substantial saving in power costs can be expected.

R.E.H., Richmond, Que.—Improvement in operations and finances is revealed in the anual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1944, of BOWATER'S NEWFOUNDLAND PULP AND PAPER MILLS and subsidiaries, and many factors point to a continuation of these trends in the current year and in the future. For the year the company reported that full operation of the newsprint mill was found possible but that the sulphite mill was maintained only at partial capacity. Costs continued to rise, principally on account of wage increases. Before depreciation and depletion and interest, operating profit and other income amounted to $2,568,946, an improvement of $441,598 over the previous year and was the best reported since the $3,031,671 shown for 1941. After depreciation and depletion of $843,161, almost unchanged from 1943, the balance available for interest was $1,725,785 as against $1,279,545. Interest charges were covered 1.70 times in the latest period as against 1.24 times a year ago. Net profit amounted to $711,508, compared with $248,355 the previous year.

C. D. H., Montreal, Que.—Interesting possibilities for MACDONALD MINES have been indicated by diamond drilling to date. A wide zone of heavy sulphide mineralization having a known length of 3,500 feet, with the eastern end still open, has been disclosed. Eight cross sections for a total of 15 holes covering a length of about 700 feet gave the width as in excess of 400 feet. Values in gold, copper, zinc, lead and silver have been obtained and values are reported improving as drilling progresses to the west. Much further diamond drilling will be required before the results can be correlated due to the fact the zone being drilled is so large and offers possibilities for important orebodies. Drilling has penetrated the zone to a depth of eight or nine hundred feet

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Stock Market Logic!

BY HARUSPEX

THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: New York stocks, which furnish leadership to Canadian industrial equities, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, have, according to our indices, been in a broad zone of distribution over the past two years preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SHORT TERM OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the May/June peak points of 169.08 on the Dow-Jones average, 63.06 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

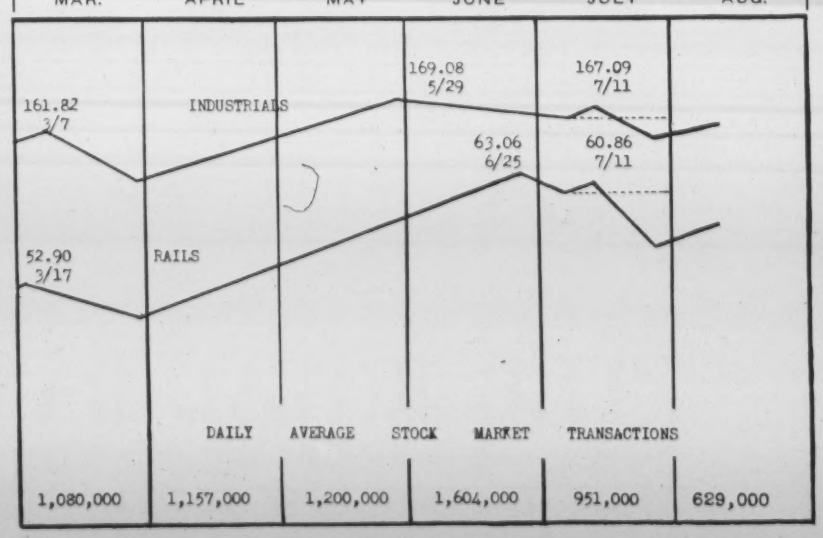
The New York market's logical response to the sudden ending of the Japanese war should be to decline. This is because earnings will recede temporarily for the better companies, and probably permanently for many of the marginal, or inefficient, producers that have enjoyed the past **five years of heavy, non-competitive volumes.**

But the market does not always act logically on a sudden news development of fundamental import. For example, when war broke out in Europe in early September 1939, a difficult period ahead was forecast for America as well as Europe. Yet the market, for three weeks, advanced, in terms of the Dow-Jones industrial average, some twenty-five to thirty points. Then, over the ensuing two and one-half years, the market bowed to the logic of the situation and **lost some sixty-three points.**

In the present instance, ending of the Japanese war will lead to early reduction in war taxes and optimism over this development and eventual post-war earnings might lead to a burst of strength. Eventually, however, we would expect the stock market to recognize the problems of the reconversion period by way of recession. While the decline would probably be more severe among the low-priced speculative stocks that have furnished the bulk of market activity over the past two years, the Dow-Jones industrial average could move off sharply. If the market were to follow past precedent, the decline could cancel approximately 3/8 to 5/8 of the primary advance from April 1942 to current highs which would mean a recession in terms of the Dow-Jones industrial average, recently at 170, to the 140/120 level—the higher or lower limits depending on the rapidity with which reconversion problems were met and solved.

If the market, despite the nearer-term deflationary economic implications of war's termination, should move into new high ground on fairly heavy volumes, we would regard such strength as an occasion for further reduction in stock positions in anticipation of eventual recognition by the market of the problems of reconversion. If, to the contrary, the market should promptly develop weakness, we would see no occasion to immediately rush in with buying reserves now available. Readjustment of the matter under consideration does not burn itself out in a matter of days.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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- JAMES WALKER *Ex Officio Pres. Chamber of Commerce.*
- REG. T. ROSE, Executive Secretary, *Chamber of Commerce.*

EDMONTON'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD
IN THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICE
McLEOD BLDG.
EDMONTON

CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
DIVIDEND NO. 21

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share plus a bonus of 25c. per share on the class "A" shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1945, payable on the 1st day of October, 1945, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1945.

By order of the Board,
E. L. Patchet,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, Ont.
June 22, 1945.

SIMPSONS, LIMITED
Preferred Dividend No. 2

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One Dollar and twelve and one-half cents ($1.12½) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Four and one-half per cent (4½%) Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable September 15, 1945, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on August 22, 1945. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.
Frank Hay,
Secretary
Toronto, August 10, 1945

MALE HELP WANTED

University graduate, 25 to 30 years old, outstanding personality, preferably with some business experience, though this is not essential if applicant has brains and initiative; employee to be used in executive, sales promotion and public relations work and would be handicapped without possession of good appearance, engaging manner and some ability in public speaking. A splendid opportunity with large Canadian corporation of long standing for man with the above qualifications. Do not apply unless your services are available under Regulation P.C. 246, Part III (January, 1943), administered by the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel. Apply Box 36, Toronto Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W.,

where conditions are said to be as encouraging as at the higher levels. The company's financial position is excellent, there being close to $400,000 in the treasury and in excess of 300,000 shares remaining for further financing, none of which are under option. In the opinion of the managing director an orebody of the size indicated by exploration so far can be profitably handled for its sulphur and iron content alone.

E.R.W., Shawinigan Falls, Que.—The annual report of DOMINION SCOTTISH INVESTMENTS LTD. for the fiscal year ending May 31 last shows a net profit of $131,763, equal to $2.68 per share on the 49,136 shares of $5.50 par value preferred stock. In the preceding fiscal year net profit was $127,987 or $2.60 a share. Income from dividends, interest, etc., in the latest period was $205,724 against $188,500 a year earlier. The balance sheet shows investments at book value amounted to $3,657,527 at May 31, 1945, while market value was $4,193,000. In the preceding year book value was $3,616,972 and market value $3,552,000. Directors consider it futile to attempt any forecast as to the results of the trust's operations for the current year at the present time, according to the report of D. C. MacLachlan, chairman. The report remarked upon the increase in market value of the portfolio which brings the net asset value per preferred share to approximately $64.50, compared with $52.50 on May 31, 1944.

B.L.C., Brandon, Man.—Despite the increase in revenues following the removal of sign lighting restrictions last year profits of E. L. RUDDY (controlled by Claude Neon General Advertising) for the year ended Dec. 31, 1944, have been held down by the cost of reinstalling and servicing lighting equipment on signs and display structures. Earnings after bond interest and taxes showed a slight improvement at $68,223 in the latest period as compared with $67,310 in 1943 but the entire amount was again transferred to the depreciation account following the practice of the previous three years. No dividend was again paid on the 7 per cent. preferred and arrears now total $94.50 per share. Since outstanding 6½ per cent. debentures were redeemed in January of this year the position of preferred shareholders has improved insofar as they now hold the senior security of the company.

R.J.B., Montreal, Que.—QUEBEC POWER CO., in an interim report of revenue and expenses for the half year ended June 30, 1945, gives its surplus at $12,172 as compared with $13,781 in the like period in 1944. Gross revenue at $2,217,492 showed an increase of $20,558 while operating and other expenses at $1,273,807 were $35,878 higher. Fixed charges, which amounted to $238,180, were $2,550 lower and the amount provided for depreciation at $225,000 was unchanged. Provision for income and excess profit taxes at $191,734 compared with $202,894 and dividends at $276,599 were the same as last year.

L.N.H., Edmonton, Alta.—You have nothing to worry about in connection with CANADA DRY GINGER ALE, INC. The company and its subsidiaries reported a net income of $1,163,904 after preferred stock dividend requirements, equal to $1.74 a common share, for the first nine months of its fiscal year, compared with $1,003,708, or $1.63 a common share, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Net sales for the nine months ended June 30 were $24,036,774, against $23,259,928. Provision for United States and foreign taxes on income total $1,625,157, compared with $1,777,629 for the corresponding period of last year.

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Working capital is the highest and fixed charges are the lowest in the last 15 years.

Gross earnings in 1944 ($318,871,034) recorded an all-time peak.

Salient features of the Company's financial improvement over the past six years are described in an 8-page pamphlet we have prepared. We will be glad to forward a copy of this pamphlet upon request.

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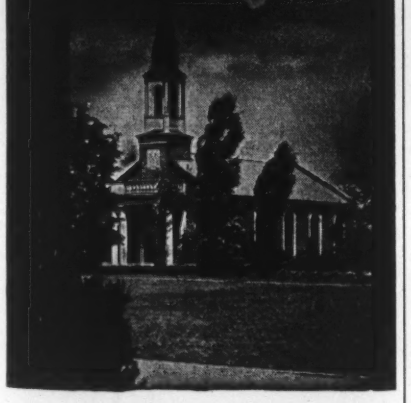

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York Knitting Mills Limited

IMPROVED operations when labor is available and a new process for rendering wools unshrinkable are factors tending to brighten the postwar outlook for York Knitting Mills Limited. The company manufactures a staple line of knitted goods and yarns that have been in short supply for civilian use and which will be in demand for replacement of civilian garments when production is increased and for the clothing of personnel released from the armed forces. In the company's annual report for 1944 it was stated plans have been made for a comprehensive program of development which should result in improved quality and quantity of output and also in substantial economies in production.

Orders have already been placed for some of the new equipment required to implement this program. A plant has been built and equipped in Toronto to utilize the new process for making wools unshrinkable and demonstrations are being made and experimental work preparatory to volume operations is well advanced.

Any Canadian manufacturer will be able to have his goods processed at the company's plant at a cost small in relation to the extra benefits to be derived from the treatment, and an agreement has been made to develop the process in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa with development in the American market contemplated in the near future.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1944, of $191,820 was equal to 70c per common share, an increase from $152,748 and 53c a share for 1943. Net profit for 1939 of $260,014 was equal to $1 per share. Surplus of $1,076,961 at the end of 1944 compared with $958,120 at the end of 1939.

The company's liquid position at December 31, 1944, reflects refunding of the old bonds and increase in funded debt to provide funds for expansion and improvements. Net working capital of $2,020,580 was up from $1,524,663 the year before, and from $1,273,745 at December 31, 1939.

Funded debt at December 31, 1944, consisted of $700,000 of 2¼% to 3¾% serial bonds, due 1945-1958, and $550,000 of 4% sinking fund bonds, due 1964. Outstanding capital comprised 1,500 shares of 7% first cumulative preferred stock of $100 par, 3,000 shares 7% second cumulative preferred stock of $100 par, and 229,012 common shares of no par. The two preferred issues are non-callable.

Dividends are paid to date of the first and second preferred shares. Dividends are currently being paid semi-annually on the common stock at the annual rate of 40c per share.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1944, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividend Per Share
1944	10¾	6½	$0.70	15.4	12.1	$0.40
1943	8	5⅜	0.53	15.4	10.1	0.40
1942	5	3½	0.90	5.6	3.9	0.40
1941	5½	4	0.45	12.2	9.0	0.40
1940	11	5½	0.61	18.0	9.0	0.30
1939	8	4	1.00	8.0	4.0	
Average 1939-1944				11.5	6.9	
Approximate current ratio				16.4		
Current yield				3.5%		

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Net Profit	$ 191,820	$ 152,748	$ 238,148	$ 134,935	$ 171,467	$ 260,014
Surplus	1,076,961	1,057,897	1,048,254	1,041,919	1,030,088	958,120
Current Assets	3,224,245	2,404,436	2,680,099	2,322,914	2,779,200	2,349,954
Current Liabilities	1,203,665	879,773	1,240,632	956,612	1,476,836	1,076,209
Net Working Capital	2,020,580	1,524,663	1,439,467	1,366,302	1,302,364	1,273,745

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determine their merit from a safety standpoint, and the conclusions regarding those which receive approval are made available to all as a public service.

ONE of the institutions sponsored by the associated insurance companies which has long been performing a valuable service in the public interest, but of which the public is not as well informed as it should be, is the Underwriters Laboratories, which last year celebrated its 50th anniversary. Through its scientific and practical tests of thousands of products, from building materials to radios and curling irons, it has been operating to safeguard the public from fire, explosion, electric and other hazards.

It began its work in the era when electrical industry was in its infancy, and when the development and promotion of automatic sprinklers for fire control in industrial and mercantile premises was becoming an established business. With the rapidly increasing demand for fire protection devices, many contrivances were offered for sale which were not safe or meritorious. Consequently, it became apparent that some means must be provided for examining and testing materials and devices for fire protection, and for this purpose the insurance interests established the Underwriters Laboratories at Chicago in a building which was one of the best examples of a modern fire-resistive structure ever erected, and in which an organized study has been carried on of the facts of fire's behavior and of the performances of devices and materials as causes of fire, as fire retardants or as means of fire extinguishment or other control.

Main Purpose

As stated at the time of its establishment, the fundamental objective of the Underwriters Laboratories is to ascertain the facts and promulgate the best obtainable opinion based thereon concerning the merits of products that bear upon the hazards to life and property from fire, crime and casualty.

It is admitted that many of the facilities for the investigations and tests made at the Laboratories are or may be duplicated and employed by others, permitting arrival at individual opinions, and that in many instances such opinions may be proper bases for action. In some cases an opinion of the Laboratories on a particular matter is not sought and one may not have been arrived at, while in other cases such individual opinions may differ from those of the Laboratories.

As pointed out by President Alvah Small in a recent address, officials of the Laboratories have no quarrel with those having and acting upon such opinions of others. At the same time there is no question that these officials do employ appropriate tests and test methods, and that their published opinions are 4-square with related facts. They are entirely without bias as to the outcome of their investigations. No commercial interest in a product exists to affect their opinions. Such bias is not always absent when findings of private investigations and tests are evaluated by promoters. It must be admitted that sometimes "sterling quality is asserted for plated ware."

No Black List Issued

It is to be noted that it is a long-standing and fixed policy of the Laboratories to publish only lists of approved materials, appliances, etc. Its published findings do not include black lists, and its unfavorable opinions are not broadcast. The public, however, has come to look for its label of approval on many of the electrical and other appliances offered for sale.

Almost every type of electrical appliance used in the home has been made the subject of thorough tests by the Laboratories, including the refrigerator, the coffee percolator, the radio, electric clocks, irons and table and floor lamps, to mention some of them. As every home wired for electricity has at least twenty of these appliances on the average, the aggregate of such devices in use throughout the country runs up into the millions.

With so many people using such devices, it is very important that they be properly safeguarded. Very few people other than manufacturers or dealers in electrical appliances are aware of how much thought and engineering go into the production of one of these devices to be used in the home. When a product passes the tests of the Laboratories and receives its approval, it is a proof of its reliability.

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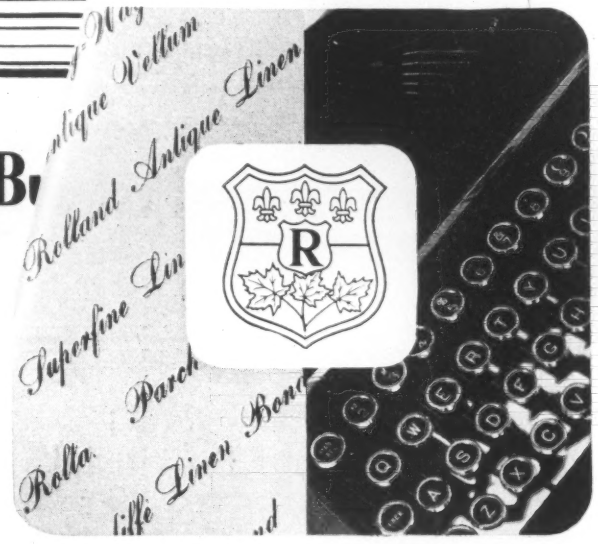

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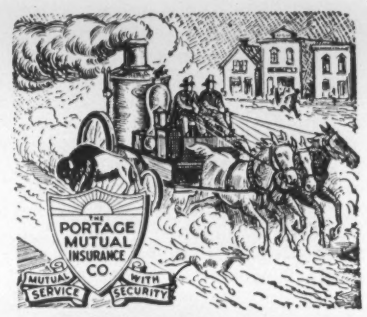

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Much is being written about the fabulous concentration of scientific skill brought to bear on the product of Gilbert Labine's discovery of Pitchblende on the remote shores of Great Bear Lake. It is difficult to say which was the more important, the discovery by a group of prospectors, or the scientific processing which produced the bomb, but it is reasonable to assume that without the prospectors, supported by shareholders, the allied world would today be without this great weapon for war, and a possible buttress of peace for all time. It was a great score for the prospectors.

There are many interesting stories of collaboration between the technique of prospecting and the science of metallurgy. Their advance since 1900 has gone beyond the dream of anyone of them at that time.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Public Service Rendered by the Underwriters Laboratories

By GEORGE GILBERT

As part of their job of furnishing protection, the insurance companies in their associated capacity have developed standards and tests for products and practices to promote safety from fire or to extinguish fire if it occurs. Many tests are made by the Underwriters Laboratories of materials, devices and appliances to determine their merit from a safety standpoint, and the conclusions regarding those which receive approval are made available to all as a public service.

ONE of the institutions sponsored by the associated insurance companies which has long been performing a valuable service in the public interest, but of which the public is not as well informed as it should be, is the Underwriters Laboratories, which last year celebrated its 50th anniversary. Through its scientific and practical tests of thousands of products, from building materials to radios and curling irons, it has been operating to safeguard the public from fire, explosion, electric and other hazards.

It began its work in the era when electrical industry was in its infancy, and when the development and promotion of automatic sprinklers for fire control in industrial and mercantile premises was becoming an established business. With the rapidly increasing demand for fire protection devices, many contrivances were offered for sale which were not safe or meritorious. Consequently, it became apparent that some means must be provided for examining and testing materials and devices for fire protection, and for this purpose the insurance interests established the Underwriters Laboratories at Chicago in a building which was one of the best examples of a modern fire-resistive structure ever erected, and in which an organized study has been carried on of the facts of fire's behavior and of the performances of devices and materials as causes of fire, as fire retardants or as means of fire extinguishment or other control.

Main Purpose

As stated at the time of its establishment, the fundamental objective of the Underwriters Laboratories is to ascertain the facts and promulgate the best obtainable opinion based thereon concerning the merits of products that bear upon the hazards to life and property from fire, crime and casualty.

It is admitted that many of the facilities for the investigations and tests made at the Laboratories are or may be duplicated and employed by others, permitting arrival at individual opinions, and that in many instances such opinions may be proper bases for action. In some cases an opinion of the Laboratories on a particular matter is not sought and one may not have been arrived at, while in other cases such individual opinions may differ from those of the Laboratories.

As pointed out by President Alvah Small in a recent address, officials of the Laboratories have no quarrel with those having and acting upon such opinions of others. At the same time there is no question that these officials do employ appropriate tests and test methods, and that their published opinions are 4-square with related facts. They are entirely without bias as to the outcome of their investigations. No commercial interest in a product exists to affect their opinions. Such bias is not always absent when findings of private investigations and tests are evaluated by promoters. It must be admitted that sometimes "sterling quality is asserted for plated ware."

No Black List Issued

It is to be noted that it is a long-standing and fixed policy of the Laboratories to publish only lists of approved materials, appliances, etc. Its published findings do not include black lists, and its unfavorable opinions are not broadcast. The public, however, has come to look for its label of approval on many of the electrical and other appliances offered for sale.

Almost every type of electrical appliance used in the home has been made the subject of thorough tests by the Laboratories, including the refrigerator, the coffee percolator, the radio, electric clocks, irons and table and floor lamps, to mention some of them. As every home wired for electricity has at least twenty of these appliances on the average, the aggregate of such devices in use throughout the country runs up into the millions.

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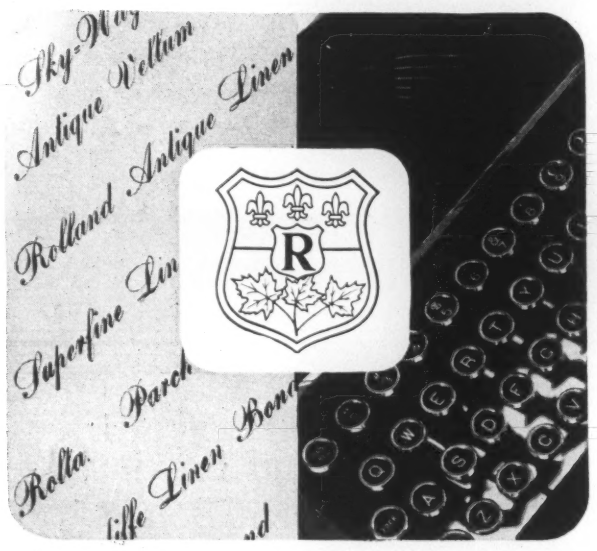

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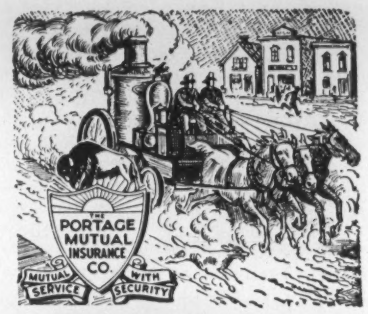

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The development of the atomic bomb illustrates the interesting relation between prospecting, which is the discovery function of mining, and the science of metallurgy which is ceaselessly at work turning minerals into those elements which are most valuable for human use.

Much is being written about the fabulous concentration of scientific skill brought to bear on the product of Gilbert Labine's discovery of Pitchblende on the remote shores of Great Bear Lake. It is difficult to say which was the more important, the discovery by a group of prospectors, or the scientific processing which produced the bomb, but it is reasonable to assume that without the prospectors, supported by shareholders, the allied world would today be without this great weapon for war, and a possible buttress of peace for all time. It was a great score for the prospectors.

There are many interesting stories of collaboration between the technique of prospecting and the science of metallurgy. Their advance since 1900 has gone beyond the dream of anyone of them at that time.

This has reduced to a high degree, the Risk element in mining, and those companies which are able to take full advantage of the accumulated knowledge of the past, offer an assurance which should appeal to any investor.

BREWIS & WHITE

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News of the Mines

(Continued from Page 27)

proving. Transportation facilities have been improved through utilization of five planes. Several deals have been made recently by Toronto and United States interests. A New York group is reported to have purchased a large group of claims on the west side of Snow Lake. Advices from the field indicate some of the important mining companies have geologists looking over the area.

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Reverberations of the first atom bomb dropped on Japan extended to the Toronto Stock Exchange when stocks of companies with uranium ores had sharp advances. International Uranium was the sensation and Bear Exploration and Radium, a large shareholder in International also advanced. International which had been holding around the dollar mark for some time climbed to a peak of $3.55, although all the gain was not held. Stock traders in watching the action of International and B.E.A.R. wondered if the properties would not be taken over by the Dominion Government as was the case with Eldorado Mines, around the end of 1943. The International Uranium property at Contact Lake, in the Great Bear Lake district, produced silver in 1939 and in that year 100 tons of concentrates were shipped that carried 3.49% uranium oxide. In recent drilling it is reported narrow veins carrying native silver and some pitchblende were cut.

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A further decline is possible in the earnings of Waite Amulet Mines during the last half of 1945 and directors anticipate it may be necessary to reduce the present dividend rate. The company paid 80 cents last year. With a 20 cent payment on September 10, returns this year will have been 60 cents, which exceeds earnings. Net earnings in the first half of the year were 36.9 cents, compared with 55.7 cents in the like period in 1944. The earnings include dividends paid by the subsidiary company Amulet Dufault Mines, amounting to 30 cents per share, compared with 40 cents in the first half of last year.

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As a result of important gold finds in Opawica Lake district of Chibougamau, about 500 claims have been staked in recent weeks. Many of the larger mining companies are reported to be well represented among the more than 60 parties active in the field. The discovery made some weeks ago by Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company has transformed the Chibougamau area into a scene of activity unrivalled in the last 10 years. Smelters is reported to have made three separate finds about one-quarter to one-half mile apart and staked more than 50 claims. The section where the discovery was made acquires unusual significance in that it lies approximately 60 miles west and slightly south from Lakes Chibougamau and Opemiska in the same geological structure, thus laying open a potential new gold area some 75 miles in length. Siscoe Gold Mines is reported drilling a gold discovery at the west end of Opawica Lake. Results of X-ray drilling are said to have proved so interesting a heavy drilling machine was moved to the property and permanent buildings erected.

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Noranda Mines and Dome Exploration are participating fifty-fifty in an 80 per cent interest in Robin Red Lake Mines, a newly formed company holding 12 claims in Balmer township, adjoining Dickenson Red Lake on the south. Dome men are conducting the development and plans call for an intensive exploration program to be followed by diamond drilling if warranted. The company's treasury has received a substantial sum from Noranda and Dome and all shares remaining in the treasury are under option to them.

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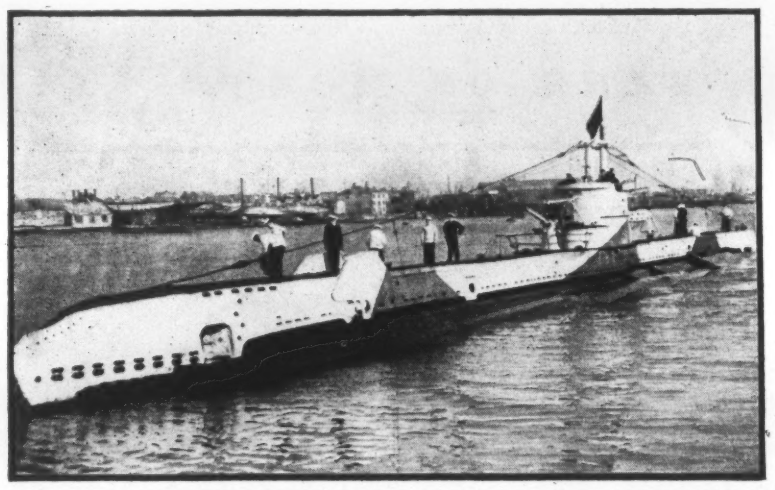
Preparations are underway for the re-opening of Jason Mines Limited, at Casummit Lake, Patricia district. The first work planned is the enlarging of the No. 1 shaft from two to three compartments and sinking it to the sixth and seventh levels. The enlargement of the shaft and development of two additional levels is expected to restore the ore position and place the mine in the best technical position in its history. At the time of closing the engineers reported ore reserves as follows: probable ore 45,888 tons, averaging $16.13 per ton; positive ore 40,800 tons, averaging $17.13. H. R. Fowlie, recently on the staff of Lamaque Gold Mines, has been engaged to take charge of the program.



This British submarine, H.M.S. Storm, played a part in cutting off Jap supplies in the Pacific by accounting for 20 Japanese supply vessels.

Dominion Square Building— a hive of business activity.

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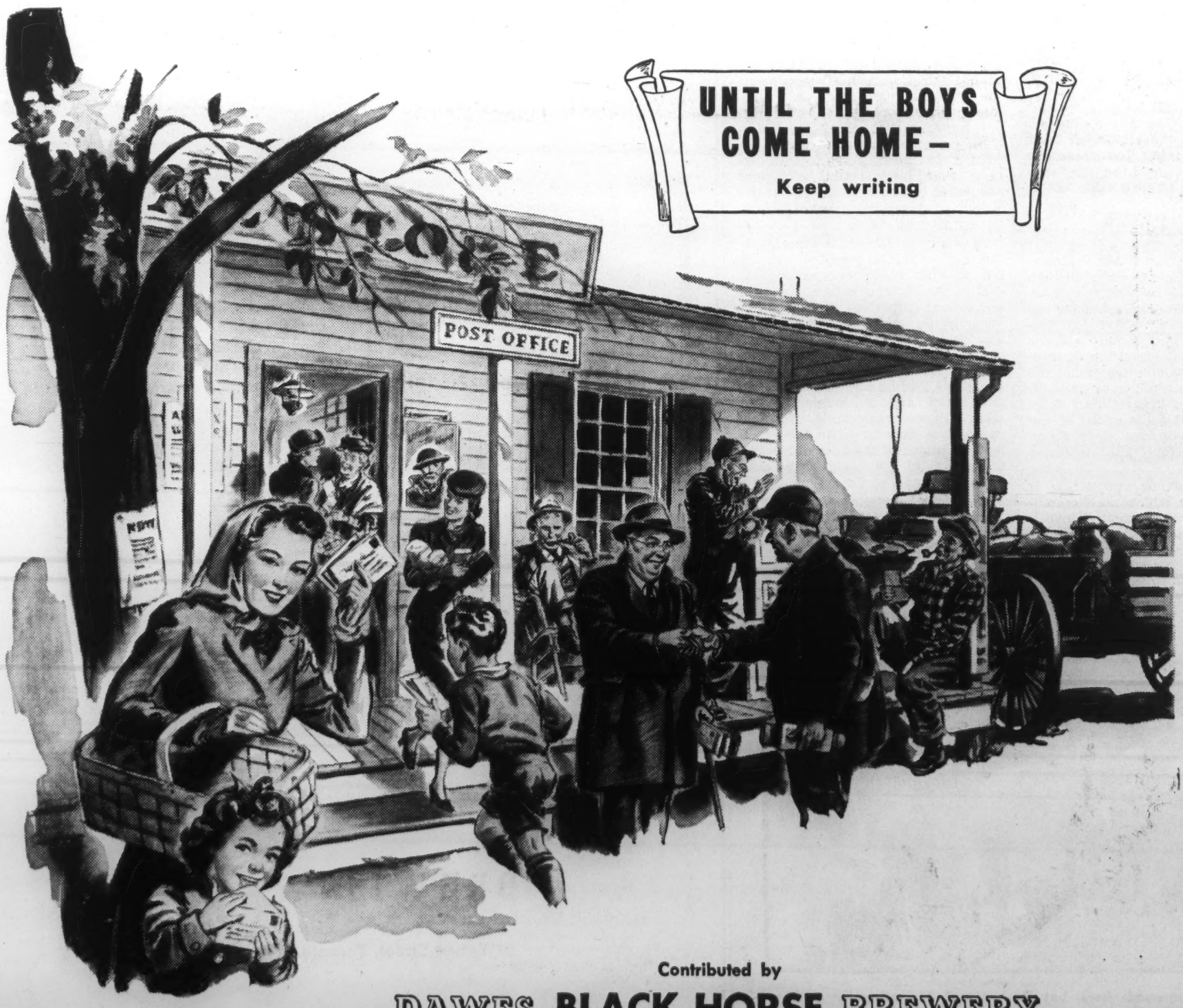

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